Mebride

all Salts Whether acid or Alkaline have something in Common wch makes them Antiscept: 86

Astring: Gummy Resins much more Antiscept: than Sea Salt. Ibid:

Camph: a 400 times more so 118

Their Quality depends on their affinity to Fixt Air by which they absorb & retain it 121. 122.

Acids & Alk: restore Putrid Subst: but Spt Mixed: all Neut:

Astring: Lime Water, Ardent: Spt the Bark. Vales: Chamomile flow:

do not 129. 130.

Wart an admirable Sweetner 131. 132.

The Bark restorat: by the quant: of Air it limits in ferment: 139.

140

Putrid Fevers cured by Dr Haeme even without an Emet, by Vegetables — — 194. 195.

Conjunctiva Mamb: of Palpeb:
Sclerot: Int: Coat Dur: Mater —
Vasc: Mamb: Iris — Pia Mater
Choroid: ab Alb: Liv: Subst: Nerv: Opt Ant:
Iris, Post: ob pigment: Neg: Uvea
— (Im Fat: Papillæ claus:) —
Leg: Ciliar: a Choroid: ad Caps: Lentis
Vit: Humor: Vasa a vas: Retinæ
Crist: Lent: Vas: a Vit: Ham —

Dr Cullen

Jane Cockburn — a Paralytic

Rheumat Cases

Barbara Campbell

Alex: Heron — Isabel McArthur

Willm Bell — Thos Hamilton

Hysterics

Janet Scott.

Mary Fraser. Mint Case

James Allan, Melanc, Fevs

Hypochon Affec a Affec.

Colum Anglicum —

Sambucus Nigra
Carduus Marianus
Crepis Tectorum
Amphyllis Vulneraria
Lactuca Virosa
Geranium Robertianum
Iris Pilopendula
Echium

July 2

Ranunculus Scleratus
Veronica Anagalis
Sisymbrium Nasturtium
Comarum Palustre
Lycopus Europæus
Ranunculus Crista Galli
Vicia Sativa
Lamium Album
Anthoxanthe Fistulosa
Achillea Millefolia
Euphorb. (Ver)
Aquilegia Vulgaris

Bellis Perennis –
Epilobium Montanum
Alchemilla Vulgaris
Geranium Robertianum

Potamogeton Natans
D° Pusillum
D° Crispum
Lemna trisulca (small)
Potamogeton Perfoliatum
Polygonum Amphibium
Lychnis Flos cuculi
Hypporus Vulgaris
Myriophillum
Ceratophillum
Aquisetum fluviatile
Scirpus Palustris
Iris Pseudacorus
Bifolis Flos Aqua
Montia fontana
Ranunculus Aquatilis

Edinb: June 22: 1764 —

Hord Murinum P: Dr Hum

Milv: Silvest: Do —

Conium Maculat: Do —

Cucubalus Bacc.

Fumaria Officinalis —

Malaspi Bursapastoris

Acanis ~~vulgaris~~

Lychnis Male & Fl —

Sinapis Sylvestris —

Borrago Officinal —

Papaver Rhoes

Vicia Cracca

Potentilla Argentina

Trifolium Pratense

Erisimum officinale —

Chrysosplenum Silvestre

Myosotis —

Erysimum, Barbarum

Lysimachia Aquat

Mr Dixon

at Mrs Millars'

St Mary's Wynd

Motus Muscularis

Paragraph:

Accelerat: Circulat: 142 ad 146

Natus: Sang: 168 & 170

Secret: turb: mim: Veloct: 215

Reparat: deletas: Fibras 240

Causa movement: fetus, irritabilitas

a mag: Cerib: & Pond: Cordis 248

Nutritio — — — 249

Effect: Resp: in Sang: 302, Calor 303

— — Densitas 304

Effect: Mot: Mus: in Sang: 419

Sang: Volat: Alc: Fortu — 439

Motus, Resp: agentes &c &c 440-1-2

Somnus Modamen om: Motum 527.

Usus Cibi & Potus — — 581

Condimenta varia — 589

Cibi mora in Ventriculo 590

Concoctio — — 77

Varia Dispositiones Glandularum

Vasorum Paragraph: 272

Valvula tricuspides dividunt
os venae Cavae, Semilunares impe-
diunt regurgitationem Sanguinis
a Pulmonali Arteria —
Valv: Mitrales impediunt regurgitat:
a Sinu Sinistro in Pulmones.
Tres Valvulae Semilunares etiam sitae
in initio Aorta —

Macbride

Digestion a Fermentatory Process 3.
The 3 Stages of Fermentat: are
Sweet, Sour, Putrid — 8
The course of Digestion 47. 48. 49 &c
Anim: & Veget: Subst: do not ferm:
well alone
The Aliment first throws off Acet
dis & again absorbs it — 37
And does not carry it first into the blood
without having been previously extracted
but the food is entirely broken, & its orig: (39.)
nal nature totally changed wholly it is
in the Aliment: Canal Ibid: —
Bile does not Eff: so soon as Saliv: 55
The Manner of Digestion — 59. 60.
Acet: dis taken up by the Lact: 64
Its use — 65

Stud: Medici

De Bile Progr: X.XVII.

Bohnius de incremento Chylopoeseos.

Sed opt: Vesheynius in 2do lib: Chirat: T. 3. C. 9.

Sylvius de la Boe, multa quidem, maxime de modo generat: Bilis, non analyseos parum. Dijs: 2. 8. 10.

W. de Salvo de Sed plurim alii experimenta circa bile fecerunt.

Beglivius Op: om. P. 439 sq. Helmont in sanctuar: Digest. D. Didier Exper: sur la bile des Pestiférés

Du Hamel in Hyst: Acad: regiæ Scientiarum P. 76. Hombergius ibid: 1709. F. Hofmannus in observat. Chymicis. Vinsenius in in Esprit de Bile & Phil: Trans. n. 241

Carolus Drelincurtius post L. de Lienosis; Dubbinus, J. Lorrienus de metamorph Apollinis & Aesculapii

Duretus in Coac. Sect: 4 Aph 43. Sect. 2 lib: 4 — Spigelius, Mich: Sennert:

Method: Studii Med:

Andreas Taquet in Theoria et Pram: Arithmet: optime docuit quomodo inventa sunt operat: o quib: rationibus imitatur Arithmetica

Amst: 1704 —

Borelli de vi Percussionis est Liber valde necessar: om: Medico

De Osteologia & Medulla Clopton Havers Edit: Lond: A. 1691 —

Andreas Vesalius de Corporis fabrica

~~Bibliotheca~~ Med: carere non potest —

(1555)

Marcellus Ridlius de Anatomia Cerebri, ubi tractat de Motu Musculari —

Gul: Pisonis de Medicin: Brasiliorum,

Georg: Marcgraaf de Liebstat in hist Naturali Brasiliae cum Pisone edita

Sanitas Pathologia
Prognosis, Prædisponens
Procatarticum, Occasionalis
Symptomata Morbi, Causæ et 59. 60
Symptomatis — 87. 90 —
Sæpius Morbi, et Potentia 95. 96 & nocentes
Effect: Mentis sunt proprie Certamina
Natura propriam Salutem propugnantes
a 99 ad 102.
Molimina Natura non turbanda
sed prudentes regenda 103.
Varsatus Ages amentibus 107 —
Omnia Symptomata caginosis generis
reduci possunt ad Actiones, evacuationes
et qualitates sensibiles 119 —
Different: Morborum sunt
vel Essent: primaria; vel accident:
varia secundaria — 121
Sunt vel in Contentibus vel contentis
Communes vel Propria — 126.
Quintus a relatione Part: ad partes &c 127
Corpus constat fluido & solido. 128
Fluidum est aqua sola. Solidum 130.
est triplex, Inflammabilis, Salinum
& Terreum — — 134

Gaub: Pathology —

Rubra pars nunquam flavescit 344.
Lac Sanguis albus, Sanguis Lac rubes — — 345.
Sanguis Nigrescens — 365 —
Dissolutio — 366 —
288

If I have a Port. gage up to all kind of Dis.
Port alone will accom: to any Comp:
~~& Fortunae~~

R – notwithstand. Law
No. As mat. Commnt: – who Appoc:
with Lords, Tradesmen, Mercantes –
then his mean: to learn to be an Advocate

R –
Ha. ha. then a Man must talk law
in every Company he goes into Ha. ha.
– Ha. ha ha – R

No by no means, must introd: a law Case
but Stud: law so as to be fit for an
Adv: makes him acq: wth such Subjects
as are fit to entertain any Genteel Comp –

R.
Ha ha ha – Ha ha ha – Ha ha ha –
Law business to be introd: always, fit to
entertain all Comp. Ha ha ha –
– I take it Mr R you take it so
y^r a L. Comp: Fellow. I say no such thing
Sir – Your But an Adv: must be acq: w^th
all kinds of Polite Literat: &c &c

No his enough if he knows the Laws
of his Country – R
Then just as well may a Man be a Physit

if he knows the Receipts in the Dispensatory — Physot: Eloquence Composition &c Public Speak: &c

H. S. N. —

Pringle in treating of the Bilious Fevers has been very accurate in particular as about the Remote & the Predisposing. & has touched on the occasional Causes, but has said scarcely any thing on the Proximate Cause, not given any Malis Ignyst Thinks the Acrim: of the Bile w ra-ther the Effect than the Cause of the Fever — Lancisius Reflections — Hippoc: Epidemics. L. 3. S. 3.

Obstruct: consequent of Remit and Intermit: Bilious Fevers, are chiefly situate in y' Liver & Spleen Fol. 22 v.

Spontaneous Gluten
Pituita
old People. Mucous Asthma Epidemic.
Lung. Flesh & Meal may be held as
well to Glue. Bees Glutinous Wax &c.
ot. Putrescent Aromas, Gu
ous &c. Putrid for want of Broad
Vegetable Alkalis by Neutra ag
ing all the Acid taken in
Phytich. Milary fever a kind
Putrid one. A Woman dreaming Ge
Putrid blood from the Mouth wde
ceeded from the retention of
the Placenta 4 Weeks
Roman Vitriol the best Antiseptic
Cakes of blood on the Lips
Sure sign of Putrefaction. A
child cured by Roman Vitriol. Gy
met tart: Gy weaken the Effects
if one another. Rom: Vit: tart Emet
Gy Calx Antimon.

Tr.
et
tart:

Of Fevers,

Great Fevers almost a Certain
Sign of Death unless in Nervous
Fevers. Nervous Signs of an Affected
Brain or Nervous System are very
Dangerous. The same is the Case
regard to the State of the Lungs -
Pulses to & Respiration - Respiration
Lucturna Malum - Great aversion
to food bad. & vice versa. Cure
No Medicine equal to Jal Pond
or some analogous Antimonial
Cooling Sudorifics not to be
till after the 3 Day. all Antimo-
nials should be given before the
line when they have the most
least fever. otherwise they run
to the 8th day. Instance: Q
at 24 hours Distance answers
than Q's every Hours. but it
Dangerous Third succeeding

Opium with Ipecac: or Vinegar
of Squills: the best of Diuretics
must drink 2 or 3 Quarts with it.
never fails to sweat, whereas Ipe
or Vinegar: are often thrown up aga
Pulties No 35 good in the Gout
as well as Rheumatism — Old Age
seems to have something of Quad
Effects. Case of Cancerous Ulcers
Ipe does not heat so much as Sq
of Ipec: Vinegar. Does to be qi
wth only water & Sugar. The Bath
almost always prescribed after the E
of Rheumat: especially when the
Urine deposits.

Small Pox

Razes the first who wrote on it.
Inoculation 1st performed in 1712 at
Constantinople. Mercurials = Anti
monials Specific in Mercury

The Selectmen Wardens &c. S.t
For 15 years since any had
had 4 since any died. No Mas-
les where there was a Mere: Mais
there: Calcinat: till the Mouth
swell: Hughanus Ounce of Ang-
mony the usual Preparative in
West of England. Bring the
Body to a State of health as near
possible before you Inoculate.
Be careful not to Inoculate in
Wood: Matters. A little Blistes
the best way to give the Infection.
Inverts the bad ulcers. The People
would use Test. Inst. Romanus Vi-
triol &c &c.

Causal Causes. Consist of
the Coagulat. Fluid. Probability
the Blood of the Diseases
Proof of the Disease
of Cattle. Which that
Serum Consists of Albu-
Lymphoid. Component
a Red Oily Particles. Anal.
to Cream Cells & Colorg -
Albumin, Oil, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon
the more Nourishing.
Serum joins with the Lymph of the
red Particles, with the Colorg
ment.
Diseases of Matter from too
much Component.
Obs.
Which these cases are called
Inflam. of Lymphatics
Coagulat. Albumin & Lymph
impedes. Rolling Motion with
Healing Because are [illegible]

Hence the Artery does not re-
coil & consequently does not Dar-
propell the blood forward Cour-
and will be received by the Sar-
In all other Cases it weakens na-
the Circulat: because the Ed-
b-- flowing into the heart
is the Cause of its Cont: Al-
it Compress the Heart. Rub:
Sticks heat Mettle on an Ou-
Anvil. Excessive occasion Dec-
heat is Sweat. Usefull in Bring Pa-
it thins the fluids as the Crasis of
most Elast: & by lessening the fa-
quantity too much Dropsy in-
follows. (the Diseases of Bla-
it is of use) in Mettals. When Ex-
the simplicity of Circulation Too
much assisted, & when the
fluids are too dense

Signs of Relaxation. Bleed.
Dance & vials. Strong & Robust
Constitution. Oppression after
same time. Subject to Erac:
nat: as Rules. Signs of Exact
Ex. Circulat. Strong Robust
not Closest: Nervous Persons,
Weak Persons have with Nervous
& Putrid fevers. Vinegar
did good in any other Cases.
In London there is always more
or less of a Putrid tendency in
fevers from the dis. More Crowd
in the Country. Of the Quantity of
blood (say 20 lb.) less in L— than
in the Country. Safest to draw
too little, for we can always
have the Relaxation not Vice Versa
makes little odds whence it is
taken. The Antients ignorant.

now by way of Revulsion
or drawing humours. Galen
wrote much on this subject also.
ingenious provides for theory.
till Harvey. Tho it is mora
bonal when you bleed, yet
must give into long established
Customs: as from the foot in
Obstruct: from the Jugular
in Effect of the Hand. Remedies
V. V. must always do good or
harm. of little Source in Pre=
venting Diseases as in Spring
or fall. or is the Cause of Plethe
lytic Complaints in the Advance=
d State of life. Does not pre=
vent fevers unless Rhetoric
makes them Delicate Natural
d.

Vin Ipecac: gtt xx V.S. Acts
much better after V.S. Critical
Days, we have 4 different ones in
24 before the end of the 7th begin:
& the fourth but never between that &
the 8th or if not on the 8th or 9th not
till the 11th or 12th none between
the 12th & 24th. Strong Constitutions
stand the best chance in fever —
Patients exceptis — the difference
most freq^t in London — In Mus-
fever 2 bottles of Wine have been
given in 24 hours — Pulv: Cholos
or Sperm: Cata. wth the yolk of an
Egg & some simple Water are good
Medicines, Chief of Symptoms
V.S. increases the heat of a Putrid
Fever, is only relieved by Sudorifi-
cardiacs. The Red Coral Draught is
a better Antihectic than Medicine.

Nausea in the beginning of fevers
should always be cured by antimonials
Salt Nitre is injurious in low fevers
because it tires in its strongest and
Purging. Barks Clysters of excellent
use in Diarrhoea. Nutrition with
Tinct: Thebaic: – The Bark succeeds
as well in fevers where there are pro
fuse Sweats as when there are Putre-
missions. Always to be avoided when
the skin is dry – Mitchell's Aromatic
happy Composition – ℥ss containing
⅛ of a ℔ of Opium is equal to ℥ss
Compound: Card: or Mitchell's ℥ss
Mild Sudatio: ℔ xxv – Cons
ets. Effect if repeated. Opium cred-
ited in Spasms in fevers. Nausea.
Oc

Inflam: Medl

The only difference between Inflam: & Nerv: fever is in the Constitution. V.S. will reduce an Inflam: to a low nervous; few of the A in Lond: of the last in the Country / Saffron & Castor have more of them the biting quality & therefore are not Cordial. Dr Oldfield at Thos Hope: gave a Man from Saffron walden in Essex 3ij at a dose 3iiiss one day. in a few days took 3ij Special Drams of Castor have been taken without any remarkable Effects Nervous fever not terminate before the 24th Day —

The Bark astringent diuretic Cord: Diaphoret: Alum Nitrum Alum Serpent: Ginger. Camomile Bark in the beginning of a Bilious Nauseas, Vomit. Rhew.

In Weak Stomachs will cure in & out of the Kitchen it will not only out of it.

Roman Vitriol gtt ij to ij p. cured 2 women in Middlesex Hospital the very best Medicine in Epilepsies

Cures 100 Intermittents. gtt vij at gtt ij between the Paroxysms, Is a Specific in Uterine Floodings

Give it in the Saline Draught in Intermittents.

Q. Quinin: is the best Cord: Antiseptic in Putrid fevers. Why made into Rhenish bitt. Saline Draught with Confect: Cord: : Rheumatism

Q: Chris: in Sol C.C. gtt viij.

The Ulmbrandis Parts the true seat of Rheumatism. Quite seldom ends in less than 28 days. 3 Months I cured too free Ward who was famous for Rheumatism. Old [illegible] gouty

[redacted] L. R.

Mellhow owing to the debility, as it the debility proceed from the subjects of loss of blood was later among Females soon be supplied by broth, a Pint of Malt liquor drawn off 12 Quarts of the serous fluids. Indorsi do the venae in order that before the Nitrous Various Diseases such as Apoplexy Obstruct. Illness. Do are know the treatment of by drawing [redacted] Veins. Infusible be insufficient do it in the Internal Symptoms in Internal we judge of the Sight but must have recourse to others in the Pain worthy a Sign but the Brain & Lungs are void of Pain, in the Stomach Obst: Findings do excruciating Pain equal uncomfortably throbbing hard Hard, quick Pulse. Equal to distinguish from Spasm. Instances in a young Lady from the Coming on

Opium & white Hellebor. Wards
Sweating, Nitre & with Mintral Salts
as Salt. C.C. good in Rheumat: Pains
Rheumatism lays the foundation in
for many Spasms of the Viscera ...
Stimulus, the Cause of Inflammat: it throw
in the fingers produces an Inflamm &
of the whole Arm. Nervous the same
Internals only obstructed Respiration.
Patts always remember they have been
exposed to cold. We don't know how
cold produces Inflamat: Constringe the
Vessels. Avoid Gorgonis: Particles which
is not natural since we know the
fact, & that Sensation lives. there is
an acidity & Stim: either retained or
absorbed. Proximate Cause
Boerhaave Obstruct: Cellular Mem:
the seat of Inflamat: Nulles. or effusion
of Blood in Cellular Membrane
open a Bile before rise a nothing but
blood comes out. Redness from the

bad blood in des the Skin, Stimulus
Pain Pulsation from the Stronger
action of the Vessels, Heat from
attrition. Much Pulse from fragil
lility —
Blood Inflammated by the in=
cessed action of the Vessels.
Suppuration from Putrefaction.
Resolution from Absorption
The Fibrine, soon Gangrene becom
disposed to Putrefact: Internal
Suppurat: occasion Hectic fever
Vomiting Ulcers, Empyema, Abscess
Cana. Phthisis, Empyema, Abscess
of the lungs &c. Cure by Resolut:
From the V. Circulat: too rapid
V.S. the best remedy. Counteract the
Effects of Cold by easy sweat but
Beglin says this cant be done
without V.S. the Sudorif: &c. Anti=
cuts all Heating — which is the reason

Nothing they could not give advan
tage from any diseases but those that
were neglected —
All Emet: in small doses except
Volvulus are sudorif: Ipecac
Ipecac ℥i ℞ XX every hour is
a powerful Sweat Squills
are Sudorif: & also white hellebore
excellent in Rheumat: Emet
Vomitoria given as Ipecac: with
Opium Hare are Wards. There do
not heat in Violent Inflammations
may be given in Phrenesis Sol & uni
versal relaxat: causes the Pain to
that they Vomit without Pain

Small Pox

The Merc: Calcinat: Tart: Emet & Calx: of Antimon: I generally give in the Variolous Fever —

The Stom: Inflat: Lungs are least with Pustules when the Patient is ill — Chiefly Die, except when from Petechiae, with an Inspostumat. of the Lungs. V.S. is sometimes observed. Before the Eruption a blister to the back afterwards to the Legs, Arms & feet to promote the Swelling, Purgatives to be avoided tho should keep the Belly open with Magnesia. Tart Tartar: a cooling Expectorant: as well as Salad oil, necessary to perform a Crisis of the Pustules in the Lungs. Diarrhoea in Children. Mercury

might perhaps promote the
Salivation

Morbilli

affect the Cuticle Internal &
External. Eyes Nose & Cough
is a Constant Concomitant
Eruptive have broader bases &
are not little knots as in the
Small Pox All die Peripe=
neumonia, V.S. & Salt Powders
the only remedy Measles
Intermittent. Bark with Valer=
ian will succeed when clear
it will not. Ol C.C. is of
great use as commended by
Hoffman in Intermittents
muff of Candles with N M
& Shelf in Internet Mead:
also Tarum astam 3/p.

Venereal Patients always grow Sallow & are Emaciated —

Riding. From a foul Stomach & pain in the Eyes a Vomit —

Palsy

The Electrical Shock always of use when the Cause lies in the Coats of the Nerves nearer in the tone Hemiplegia.

Case of a Girl in Middlesex Co. with a Paralytic Arm. when cured the Inferior extremities became Paralytic cured by the Cold Warm Bath & Oil Rice vel Oil Palma Christi Castor Oil — promote Stools in the dry Colic; Ash from Lead or whatever thing does heals. a Blister &c

should be applied to the Orifice of the Stomach.

St Vitus Dance

Sydenham always recommended by purging Mead by the Cold Bath & Chalybeate Smyth by the Bol Jov: & Vit: Vomits.

Catalepsy

the Case of the beautifull Miss Harley in Essex & the young Lady in the Burroughs was extraordinary —

Epilepsy

In this the Animal actions are exerted wch is the reverse of what happens in Apoplexy Mendacity — admitt of no Cure — Quare Domine from bright —

Opium the best remedy to prevent an impending fit — Period: Madness cured by Dr Battie wth the bath. why may it not cure Period: Epilepsy —

Rx
R Wards white Drop ℥i
Aq: font ℥vi Rat effect applicand: — Lime Water.
Do Gt x an inject: for a Gonorrhea —

Pus Marimony, Frital: Phthisis
Circulat: Sang: 1619. Harvey.
a Hydraul: Machine. Before
this time the theories were de-
fective wch shows ye utility
and therefore these theories
very absurd. but they are usefull
for these facts. Jallap Purges. Vis
usefull in fevers. Crises in pat:
Cases by. Sweat Stool,
Urine are facts will always
hold, but not theories we see
the use of discover the Circulat
~~Blood Heart~~ Describe. ye
the Course thro Arteries & Veins
Valves. From analogy of
the Heart & Arteries & Veins
we might judge of the Circu
lat. Right as Sugar: Ventric

left or inferior Arteries Valves;
Veins Valves: every Artery in
the body a branch of the Aorta
Use of the Auricle to collect
the blood, when the Valve of
the Ventricle is shut, till the
Ventricle empties itself. We
may therefore from Anat. infer
of the rent of the blood. &c
We shall next inquire: to act
for the Causes, of the constant
& rational: Contract of the ~~not~~
heart all the Muscles till
within 25 years absurd. Mons.
disclaimed his act. White is
the first true inventor follow.
by Haller: Prime Lines:
While cons. the heart as
a hollow Muscle: open the

Vivisection of a dog will soon
cease to contract. Just out
it contracts. Death it
from the influx of the blood
Satisfact: conclusive. it
continues as long as life for
life & irritability the same
Relaxation from the cavity
being emptied which relaxes
this filling the Arteries is
the Pulse. We shall out
for the Circulat: from the beg
to the Extremity. It has been
that the propell: force of the H.
friction, Elastic: proved
from the Arteries of an Ox.
3i of blood thrown into the
Artery heart contracts. Artery
heart.

Pulsn: Art: pushes on to the
Veins. Pulse of great use in
Disorders: in fevers guesses
the Presence of it. in bed with-
out asking a question or
several kind, of Fevers. Inf:
Nervous Nerve: Nutrit: 1 Strong
full. 2 low: quick. 3 with
signs of Putrefact:
When there is a full inquick
off. weak: contra. 1 Char:
2 Stimulat: Accompany. as
overcast mutability in
Blood's motion thro the
Capillaries where no Pul-
sat:. mobility to Dr White
Oscilatory Vibrat & Contract:
Ex: Words. vide.
The Heart not the sole Cause of

the Circulation but the oscillat
motion of the small Vessels
in which the Veins are impels
adequate ac or Ascent: Ex
Pressure of the Communicant
Air: and Elasticity in the Veins
no impulsy: Muscular Motion
not sufficient, sleep: Pressure
of Air — On a square inch Big
a Plate Press to the Table
Globes Pressed together. Flask
in vacuo; broke. Barometer
Oxygen exhausted
20 inches. Water 30 feet
on the same Principle. Blood
goes thro the Veins. Exercise
conduces — Have given an Att
of Circ & Philos: Causes —

or if you can keep up the fever to the 21 day it will either terminate in an Intermit:

In London they are chiefly 14 day fevers. Syllabus.

I am an enemy to a long series of Sympt: & have found an Author take up 60 or 70 pages with them & think he either wants to confuse the instruct his reader, ~~this~~ so many of them are common to all fevers. it is suff: to attend to the Pathognomon Sympt: an Exper: Physit: varies asks above 5 or 6 questions —

Amongst our acquaintance we can always tell what fever they will be seized with Dr Lees tricks Monkery — We have before laid down the Diagnostic Symptom for a Nervous fever the flesh is as Cold by your own except now & then flushings —

An Inf: fever may easily be changed into a Nervous, by Vis. as the have greatly illustrated by what was before said &c Sylab:

In the low Nervous and Sylab:

Lecture 21

In our last the Diagnos: & Cure of death Inf: & low Nervous. & one relaxed fibres, the other rigid one comes on weakly the other 2 or 3 days afforming. One is to be treated by Antiphlogist: & the Cordials. Inf: & Nervous are not well denominated but should be rather distinguished by the Days. e.g. 3d Day. 4th Day &c & both ought observed the rule on those Days should prevent the Crisis by Antimonials.

Intermittent fever — is when &c. it is difficult to account why Inflam: go on continually till they come to a Crisis & then go of!

entirely while, intermittents
wch seem to be as completely
Judges return again.
The Cause assigned is Cold as
precedl. joined with Moisture in the
last; hence low marshy Places
are subject while Downs & high
Countries are never frequented
by them. Moisture at any time
& in any Place will produce
them hence Spring & Autumn
produce them Cure Syllab:
We are indebted to Sydenham
for the present mode of giving
various methods have been
used Dr. Pitcairn Cortex Jesuits
Vin: Mantan: Fj. Alkalies
of Boxfield Barks Fiij given
within the Hour.

℥ij every 3 or 4 hours in the
common way of giving it 11 or
12 drams should be given be-
fore we can depend on it.
But Cost is not to be regarded
or unless you give ℥ij. it
is done, altho' it will perhaps
answer as well as the Barbados
Substance. Just Purges last:
that should be added, if it
binds Rhubarb: we often
Prescribe an Emet: or some other
Purge. Bark joined wth Indord
well after succeed better wth Indord
Cor: Pheriod: aa ℥j
Limon: Succ: ℥iij
Vin: alb: ℥iij for the Next
Prescript ...

Bath in the Avon: will not
set upon the stomach or act of
Nausea. It fitting keeps heat
the Patient, & may change it into
a double tertian fever. but
in some weakly tired Person
it will prolong the Crisis
& cure when it wont out of
the fit, perhaps there is not
a Complicat Crisis, hence
Patients has given his Dose
just before the fit, & this it
increases the Volume of the
pet it Cures "Some have a
tendency" "Insuable"
Sometimes we find the Bath
wont do, then we add Dilute
root or Chalybeate sometimes
with success

Myosit: Cangli: Sciatica are sometimes produced by a Lumbago

Lecture 23

In our last finished far
now of others

Rheum: an Affect: of the Mend.
& Vendrous Part, of Muscles
Ligaments Periost: Lumbag
Sciatica. The Stom: Inter of
& Bladder. I have known
diseases from Cold of this
kind. were like the Stone
Cause universally Cold.
"Two Species" Acute & a Chrony
Rheum: is Pain the Joint, Swelling, no fe
ver —

Could applied when but will
Exercise the most frequent Cause
of Acute e.g. Cook Maid, but
room, Cold, &c. first Sym
Stiffness, Pain, double Pneu, hip
side. Flies from Superior limb
today to the Inferior tomorrow
the best remedy for the Stiffness
is the warm Bath. W. Bleeds
but not so free as Sydenham
Did hint we thrown into the
Chronic. Blood always Sizy
but this is no rule Case of
Dr Rothwell's will continue
as long as the Pain [illegible]
in very strong Person, weblood
2 or 3 times that often not total

Sweats. these are very par-
ticable & they easily fall into
them from the common Diaphe-
We give Opiates very freely
tho some Object to them Ward
Powders & Nsh. Sid. Olives,
is the only one to that never
fails mr. Zies does not treat
as much as we would imagine
got it from Mr Wright treasu-
rer of Middlesex Hospital who
got it from a Dutch Sloop
Provider freely after it. it has
never failed to throw out a
Sweat. has too consid. Amer.
Powers, Succeed in a Woman
with a Cancerous tetters when

Opium said, gave Fav. re-
lief till the last in some Ar-
me Rheum: It is serviceable
Leeches are often usefull ap-
plied to the Part in Acute,
Rye Meal B; Yeast ℥iii
Salt ℥i: the Russian Nettle
in Heat, applied as a Poul-
tice Then End the Book is
indicated. Rheum: Pains
worse at Night in bed, not
from the warm action of the
fluids. but something Ser-
ous. If you give Guaiac
it Burns! it Lick
the Ulcer lightness, sometimes
to 10 weeks.

Indeed if it is once confirmed
it generally last 3 weeks
then be sure to give the Bark
Chronic Rheum: all Stim
wch irritate a fever help the
action of the Bowels. the
Bath is especially usefull.
Patients are very subject to re=
turns the Bath, Exercise with
Cold Bath the Best Preven=
tatives. Lumbago, Sciatica
& Arthritis are cured in the
same manner. Lumb: the Lan=
cinous dyspnoeas: of the Lungs
frequently by making the Patient
stoop. in the Nephritis & Stone
this does not hurt

unless both are combined
which often happens from there
not being a sufficient Compress
of the Muscles on the Medium
to force on the Gravel. you
may by this Distinguish from
tubes Pars: Pain from Hard
albinus Scirrhus there are 3
Friends where there is a Numb=
ness in the Thigh, the Foot
of the Nerve seems affected
difficult to Cure when
there is Edge in the
Capsule of the Joint, incurable
Arthritis Vague pain for
years treated by Bark Lots
Bath & the Allopathic Treatment

Lecture 24.

Small Pox a Disease of the Infect. kind not natural to the human constit: we have the first act of it in the 8th Century Rages the first, then Albucasis & Hip: Galen, Celsus, Aretaeus & make no mention, no Compt, nor Epigram in Latin to Ladies recover, as that their, wit & humour or the infect: Effluv: may be carried 1000 Miles by Clothes, Cat Dogs, &c an Argument for Inoculat: People wont give the Disease till God almighty sends it, but this God Almighty is often an old Woman. A bad way of recovering the Infect: by

the lungs. formerly: vide Sydl:
the cooling Plan in Yorx: often
occasions Defluxions on the Lungs
& brings on Consumptions. the Mild
Ale Regimen best. When a Putrid
fever attends the Small Pox not
1 in 100 recovers, should be
treated as a Putrid fever. if
there is a stinking breath at
the beginning you are to appre-
hend P. fever. Cori. Antimoni:
Tartar: excellent if sufficient
attend, by sweating without fatigue
& carrying off thro the Pores
the Ferm: is not necessary but
Symptomat: arising from the
Suppuration of the Pustules.

Opiates are of great use by giving rest when the Irritation goes to bottom & stage when the Particles are completely matured, when the body is covered by a Cumulant of Matter when the Pus is absorbed is apt to fall on the Lungs where there are Pustules or Obstruct: are formed. a a Purge common: cases of the Pitt this is often produced by drawing off the Matter by giving a Purge but it must be a very gentle one Blisters seem more to be depended on, wch would make it a rule to apply the back the nearest the Inflam: the Epithem vesicator: is hurtfully being soft

falls in between. the Ruffules
& Vomit H.B. Mead) may draw
off some of the humours by the
stomach & Guts. moreover
ating the Allegiance from the dung.
Effect: of Inoculation
We are indebted to Lady Mary
for introducing it. but Some
Ladies Lady Bute the 1st have
Royal family before inoculated
Criminals 5 who had not
and if they had it were
inoculated. the 1st did well the
2d had it not. the great
secret is to keep them from
flesh meat as well as wine
Rev. Vegt. Antiscorbutic food

they give Mercury. there is
something opposite to the Small
Pox. I believe I mentioned it
in the Walnut Wards and 25
succeeding Pages with the
Merc: Plaster had it very
full among where also. but
none there a hint to save the
face of a fine Lady.
Infect: may be rubbed into the
skin, but a little scratch w.
a Lancet dipped into a Pustule
is the Best Method. I advise
a Scar to be made as it may
mitigate part of the disease
a Little Blister as good as any

It is better to keep them in
their rooms the cool as the
Respiration goes on better.
Weak State of Lungs Asthma
is the greatest object to know:
as the Disease is apt to fall
on the weakest Part
"Measles" All who Die of
them Die of an Inflammation
in Lungs: is a Disease of the
Cutile, external & internal
Fever
Lungs, Sickness of Stomach,
Diarrhoea a little hoarse
Swell Face and Coughing in the
Measles always, always bleed
in the last when Perspiration
is on the Out: Standard

Lecture 25

Have finished the Principles
have only to put them into
practice. Suf: a person the Chief
Head Ach. "the vcat. varicous"
s Cause Mattord, from the Stretch-
ing & distent of the Vessels. V.S.
Rheumat: in this Case the Pain
is chiefly in the Occipit: last,
for weeks or Months lowering:
Case No. 40. Intermittent: Pain
frequent: begins in the left
temples over the head & is very
diff: to cure. Urine Pale during
the fit, then deposits a lateritic
Sediment. the Bark often effec-

but will fail once in three
times. often incurable Case of
Mrs Lawrence in Bishopgate
Street. took Zoiy Zi every hour
and continued 3 Months, all
to no purpose. was then cured
in a Success time by Snuffs of
Candles. With Nutmeg is
held a Specific for Agues.
I was curious to know how
they acted, & concluded that
they acted as an Enjoyment
Oil as Ol: C.C. Dr Hoffmans
and flooding over Hoffman
found it an excellent Febrif:
is used very much in Ger-
many all Possible Compts,

Spellight; or they give an
exceeding flow of Spirits. The
Col: C.C. Dr Offer them. Mr
Smiths Case. Barks with Va-
lerian will sometimes take
place when the Barks will
not quiet in Secret: Some-
times Antihysterics must be
given as Serpentar:

Re Col. C.C. Gr xx
Valer: Zj
Sm Spt. Mine) Zjs
M. Special Gtt. 40. Wright
Laudanum by repeating it on Drought
Powers Powder Blue Mass Gr
Universal Headach. one Spright
of a Pore from Nature may happen

without any other Venereal
Symptom: Gullemin Salivation
& after had a head Ach in
the forehead aft Symptom
a Person Most well, never before
is always Salow. is to be
Cured by Mercury. is the first
Cosmos: Extract: of Persons
who Study hard most subject
ing Barn ostial the
Cure." Paul Slomach" the
seat in the Forhead. Eyebrows
Eye ball. Cured by Bowling
whether natural or force
Cure of this Prasy at Mr
Bedrds Lunatic Asylum
Rheumatism" in die Inflam
of the Brain" visions are
irregular distorted Misist

is an acute Disease which
distinguishes from a Mania
this too comes on more gradu-
ally, while the attack is sudden
An Convulsion in the face repeated
after the Cause. Suppose Apoplexy
& Convulsions Mania mad war

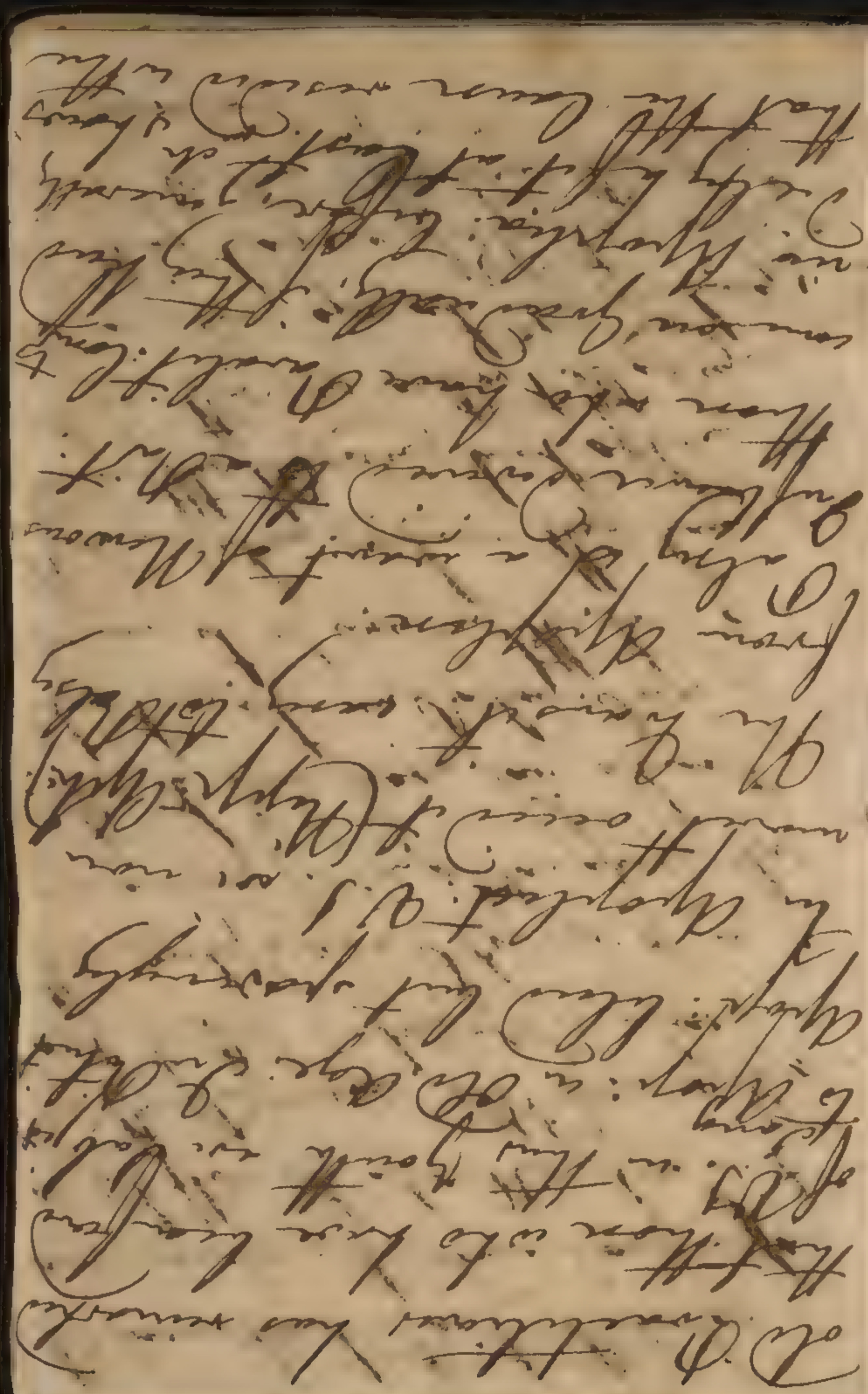
Lecture 26th

"The Phenomena in Apoplexy"
A short Diagnosis but Perfect.
When a Patient in a fit are ap-
parently in a deep sleep
Apoplexy & Epilepsy easily dis-
tinguished the often confounded: in
the violent struggles in both
none. Scratch Mauve der Lucit

are as diff: as it is possible
to conceive. Causes: the
immediate is a Pressure
upon the Brain divided into
External & Internal the
first comes under the Obs: of
Surgeons, Inter. Extravasat
of Blood, Lymph, &c
Story of the Woman at Paris
that bleeded Alms in a Cranium
the Brain & Coverings com:
pleatly fill the Cranium
therefore if blood &c is extra:
will occasion Compression
In the Gazet Nil: by authority
extravas: blood as long as
a Pigeons Egg was found
Persons subject to Vertigoes

or God Dispose often Die
Apoplectic. People of Short
Necks. opposite to the long
Necks Subject to consumptions
Sanguine; Bilious, Spasmodic
last Doubtfull. when Persons
fall Down from a fit of Cough
ing &c — Plenitude. the
Sanguine: & Bilious: Temp: active
in Death or Palsy. all who
die Die of a General Palsy
of the Heart &c if they survival
always a Remittent
may always Magnostick.
& it always is after opposite
side to that of the Lung they was
affected with Pain —

& the Muscles will be
drawn to the sound side.
Now see the Causes sound
that Muscles are generally
impaired. & affed. very fast
you were a worse Cure
We need only refer you to
what was said under Ment:
& Retentions Legal w. there are
few recovers from Sanguin
Apoplex: from the Attacks
that young Ment: healthy
Start: the old weak: &
they often recover but with
the loss of one side. 3.4.5
fits. but live above 3 years
after a first. An Inferior



Bonus Lost Post: Policies
are owing to some Confusion
& Obstruct. of a Nature not
in the Power of Mr Davis. It is
not to the Duke of Bridgwater is
the only Case I know of a
recovery from a Daughter Ap.
Much has been said about
Obstruct. in Policy. I never
knew it of any in Mutual
Happily where the Case
in the Bonus, but often
where there is not Policy
including great Delay
in this Case. Blister ap-
plied to the Head Pulse
Good Stool

Lecture

Cure of the St Vit: Dance in all Diseases of the Head should begin with Vomits: White Vitriol Lin: Dr Mead thinks it Carries off Cold Bath & Ala-lyte: Dr Hulme writes well of them without the C. Bath. Catalepsy I have not given Lee Digest: of Cure because I dont know. Shall be satisfied with describing it & informing you of afew Cases I know: descreb-

you may Place them in the form of a Mercury. the first last letters for a few Minutes & 2 G. or 4 or 24 hours.

The first Case I saw was a Gentlemen J. Orphant. had a Gout & the Gout Does to make his fortune. She after this had Slight fits low spirits & at last a Catalepsy in wch she remained from 4 to 20 hours.

the first thing I order was Nitre & believing it to be a Gout I ordered Effect & good time and

Vol: folio 2. Author.

the two Electricity but
had no Effect the Horse
was shocked when the Tree
out, she was shot to the be-
cause Cavalry: it was accord
assembled in the Infernal
Lutwin then ordered the
two Pulleys, made of
nothing but flour of Sul
and Vinegar (tho with
water would have been strong
er) did not Blister the Left
nor Did Maister of Earth
order them and Quick all
along the Spine from the
Nape of the Neck to the

She recovered slowly, but
for a long time subject to
be faint & got well in 12
Months. I brought her
down to Newc: Conf: 2d
Mo. Hale in Epsom Mar
rived at 1 a very fine
Delicate Woman weak
after leaving Rumford
on Monday at Sifton Jaundice
& the Effects of that Night
work had to my Purpose
I ordered the Medicine
they that she was dead for
the feeling the Relapse fell
so strong. Lie would vomiting
in any Position or raise

in any Point contin: he an
hour that they victorious
Pursued the same on
of the fits was violently de
bates between viing two
but would at worst Rest
on the leaning side of the
Dr Fred. Dr Fast let
go XV every how wth Ol
Crophth in Purpose
than gave the Bark but
time was of more use
when the could wide it
was of use left bei with
an Attempt in the coun
till within a fortnight

a impression is better
dis. of Goth: in Hartford
lower by the Barber Wood
always give the Barber
Epilepsy: Cont. Inflam
to satisfact: for what of
which Data is of the Com-
mission under Dr Jeffries
from Ajot: to the Ex
Causes. Moral: & Duels
of two brei & occurs to be
owing to some injury of
the Brain rec'd. the Birth
generally become Idiots.
Dispatch not born with
but owing to some accidt.
Causes sometimes but not

often cured & terrified the
most spiritless Cattle
the Country strong & hearty
May remarkably fond of a
Road: from one his Sweetheart
Mrs. entered his breast fell
into a fit & has then once a
Month. Son of Mr Hughes
Dans. frightened from his wot
being able to look at Christ
A Gait now in Scotland who
Mrs & Bro were in the Rebell.
his friends bloody head was
shown him wh threw him
into a fit, wh as he recd his
Pardon now returns very

every 3 weeks or lasts a
week: As it is a Real Dis-
ease should be cured by the
Bath Dr Battie's Young
Woman. Prognosticks the
Older before seizes the worse
of Young. Puberty Cures. the
Antients that Venery Cures
a Man went with his Son to
a Bawdy house at 18 yrs
but its not owing to Venery
but the Robust Change wch
takes Place wch Cures. here
if they dont come on till 20
how the advant. of this
change is not bad. Dr Sydenham
Dr Rutherford has 2 Patients

and the Mth: ~~Also~~ gave
Cephal: to the low, but
did not so altogether
the worth-being allowed to
operates sometimes ward off
the fit but 100 have
failed in Hydrophobia &
Dr General Burton & Stewart
are the best: Vitriol perhaps
acts upon the same Man-
ner if there is one but the
Prussic acid & blue Vitriol
Considering as Lancet should be
recommended by Dr Law in
in some cases in full, &
may have good Effect from
Valerian

Lecture 27th Poisons

Now: Poisons
& 100 Causes may give
a Mistrust in Mosquitos while
that lots we can't live
Could they have an easy happy
contented Mind would it
Cure 10000 in the Lottery
& intuition of Cure. Unfor-
table State of the Syst: Dis-
poses to Spasmod Syst.
Opium the usefull —
Inflam: of the Eye: The Im-
portance of Vision. Opaque
Cornea from various Causes
Chronic Illness Lence. a Parralyt
State of the Chorioid Office Naire
when there is no Opacity

A Spasm of the Iris which
occasioned blindness was
cured by Mr. Monson of the
Lond. Hos: by inflating the
a Pair of Scissors. Ophth:
of the Eye. Scroph: Complts
especially in Children a very
strong cause of Ophthal: Often
Tabes: Scrofulous. Inflammat: or Ven: Art:
dropped into the Eye. Dr. Vaid:
Ophtha: the quicker we release
it the better, should therefore
use the strongest Measures
Turpeth. Mr. Jno. Fielding.
When the Patient is low with
opth. from Rheumat
Cause the Scarifi: & Blisters
perform above wd. bleeding

a low dull Did hurt.
When Specks are upon the
Eye, Powdered Glass does best.
There is no way to Cure the
Cataract, but by Couching.
Amaurosis. Gut: Serena:
because the Eye is Serene
owing to a Paralytic State
of the Optic Nerve. Eagle
can look at the Sun beau
Nature not Invertable. Owl
very ingenious have cant see
in the day. In Amaurosis:
the Pupil very much dilat
ed. Changes in Dark or Light
If you cant make the Pupil
contract generally incurable
Is a Partial Palsy therefore

the Cure is to be referred to
that. Rheumatism. a Cause
of Blindness. Case of a boy
Clock Maker in the Minories
who went to the Tower to see
the Duke of Cumberland. run
from the Tower Gate, thro St
George's fields, to Westminster
Bridge! Clon Applicat.
Case of the Man in Cheapside
who twice took a holiday and
spent a superf: Shilling. Cat
bones supposed (Hand & Cat
out his own Eyes.) Effect. Phys
in Epist. a Hermit: failed
cured by the Bark & White
Vitriol. Effect Blind from
stud & preferring the Bright
Stone Pebbles.

Lecture 28th

We are now to descend into the Throat & Thorax: Diff: kinds of Angina Inf: Sclerodes: Relaxed 1st most freq: sore throats from Cold: Stimulates by Resolut: or Suppurat: seldom by Gangren: generally Bleed then the Ant: Powders wch does not hurt tho it Vomits. if it does not it Sweats or Purges If the Irritat: of Lung: proceeds from Obst: Respirat: Vomiting does not increas it. the best is it is usefull: we then Purge, Bleed & Gargle with Ant: Dia: or Sp: Sal: Succinor

Volatiles are of great use
Dr Young of Dub: Vol: lin
of Hb: & Spt Sal: Amon: Prong:
when the Suppurat: is
completed burst itself.
Laughing Angin Dian:
of Boerhaave Aquos: a warm Stim: Gargl
of a Spoonfull of flowers of
Mustard a water the best
Cure. Ulcerous Sore throat
Nozzel Scarlitinous. they treated
with Antiph: & they died. Dr
Letherland a Man of the greatest
Learning found that the Hal:
a Spanish Physit: described it
a treated as the Nitred fever
of there are red Efflorences.

on the Breast you may be
sure in ulcerous sore throat
there are also Sloughs to be seen
in the throat. Should give
the Ant: Powder to clear the
Stomach & Prime Vie.

Pneumonia

Now of the Morbic Property
speaking all diseases of the
Throat: but a call on Dr. a
Mottat, Inf: wth fever. Mottat
without. & owing to Coughs
& wants Pain because the Lungs
have but a very obtuse feeling
have in Phthisis the dying
may be half cut away without
Pain but we will Dr. Tin

Peripneumon: without Pleurisy
but generally Pain in the
Side: terminated by Suppuration
Resolut: Gangrene. V.S. promotes
the 2d: there is no true Artificial
Solution but by Expectoration:
if there is no Expect: a Vomica
is forming. to promote Expect:
is the only practic: treatment
to be used in Peripneumony.
as Inf: fevers wont come to a
crisis unless the feb: impet:
is moderated, so neither shall
we have this of Expect: if too
low: Cordials: if too high V.S.
Plantes an Inf: of the Plume
Parapherniles of the Diaphr:

they are the same Disease, in
the Subs: of the Pleura may be
in either Side before or behind
Paraphren: and Subs: of the Pleura
of the Pleura & covers the
Diaphragm. the Muscular
& tendinous Part seldom In-
flamed.

Pneup: Nothing Vide Syll:

Is the Disease of old People
on the Approach of Winter
when they spit up a g^ty of Phlegm
is a Chronic Disease some
have it for 20 years, those who
have once had it growing old
are liable to have it again
from obst: Respirat: regard
to the Lungs

A Gentle Purge should be
given 1st then a Stom: Purge
No 62 - 4. a hint from Experience
Where there is a Rapid Flux
Inspiration Opiates should be
avoided otherwise very useful
There is a great consent between
the feet & Lungs. a Lady
by his dust stopt the Sweating
of her feet & since has had
a Decay: Moth: every Winter shoes
therefore keep the feet warm
promote the Perosp: flannel
waistcoat. Bark: distinct
procures ease from Spasm &
works in the Cavity of the Thorax
when there is no Expectorat:

the Dilated state of the Lungs is often the Cause of Asthma in this Case if anything will be of use it must be Cinchona Mercury &c have been tried in a Morning with great adv: Dispute between Thomas & Case of Mr Moore, Mentioned for Next Corp.

Lecture 29th:

The Pulmonary Consumption very frequent & fatal in Britain Ireland owing to the variability & changeableness of the Atmosphere this might be in dilated state of the Lungs. Vide Inspiration

the first Matter in the Abor-
tive Pneumonia will sink
in water. Mucus will not.
from the Abscess of Pneumonia.
Matter. Hectical Symptoms
Sweating, Colliquative Sweats. of the
body. Pines away. Lancet is
where Phthisis is completely form'd
hardly bearable. confirm'd impas-
sible motion of the Lungs. a
tearing by the Cough. may be
prevented. Hæmoptysis is a frequent
Cause, either from ulceration: or
internal Cause in Abort: Women
not so bad as in Men. Affection
a Dilated Vessel. Some Persons
are particularly disposed to
Abortions. Tell Long Mecho nar-

rous Acids & Alkalies Sequelæ
where there is a Sweetish or
Saltish taste in the Mouth
seldom Cured. Manuscript: 4
Bleed, then use Opiates because
of their quieting. When from an
internal Cause, where there is
an Acrimonious State of Fluids,
little to be done. Let them
drink Bristol Water. in Obst.
Women, bring back the Menses
& you cure the Manuscript:
Dr Barrie relates Cases of
the Impiema cured by the Ope-
rat: & Cases of Mr Wells
in Bristol: Hospital:
Mitchies after Amputation
more frequently Cured than any
other - Nothingal never gave:

them up when the Varica
has burst. will sometimes burst
for: 2 or 3 times. 3 Scrofula
all these die treatment
saw but one instance cured.
Begbie says the Varicose Veins
are always enlarged & I have
always found them die. treat
like Scrofula but we know
no Specific. Catarrh is the
most frequent cause in Brittain.
more than in any other Part of
the world. Mucidrian Membrane
is continued into the Lungs

Lecture 30th.

Depraved Appetite.

We proceed to diseases of Stom: & Intest: & Dep: Appet: shall speak of Digestion. In the Stom: Aliment divided & dig: avail'd as we make Emulsion of Almonds. then we first treat. then pass on wards thro stom. & the Milk. such is the Chyle drawn off by the Lact: from Curds & Whey. According as Animals are nourished so is the structure of their Intest: in of Fowls, that are Granivorous. where it is rec into the Crop. where it is macerated & softened, then passes into a small Gut into the Gizzard

where it is ground by the
strong Muscular action, which
its Internal surface is seen
to by a lion insensible Man
so that, the Digestion is little
more than preparing an Emulsion
you may feed owls with meat
or Pollard without grinding
because the Ventricle is already
ground & broke down. so
much for gravivorous Birds
Flesh Meat is easily Diff-
solved & broke down a Pu-
trescent, while Corn will lye
a long time, hence carnivorous
Animals have but a short tract
of Intest: not above 3 times

this length, however
6 times as long, so that you
may tell by the fitest what
an animal is to live on.
We have another sign very
lushes to verge the Dorsal
sheet is the wound could not
tell you. In Human Species
from this insert a tooth seem
to have been intended to live
on Vegetable but on a second
Nature. In Man: never
the food broke down by and
tedious even the blindly the
gave some assistance. He
finding a nitrogen into
bice. Savages use to Bark

a house this Corn. boiling
& roasting. when rub into
the Stomach, ferment, fri-
ds, turn in the Bowels, meets
with Bile & Pancreat: fluids
in Like Mincing meat
the Oily Parts together. the
watery are taken in another
menstruum. The Lacteals
like Capillary Tubes absorb:
the Oily, recapitulat: over
in the Stomach. Now of Dis-
proved Appetite Read
Mostly owing to relaxation
as in a Chronic fol. Cured by
Bark & Chalyb: but sometimes
from bil Putrid humours Cured
by Vomits Ston: Purges and

& the Strengthener. When
owing to the use of Sh^t Liquor
seldom Cured. because they se-
don leave it off. many who
were intended to live till 100
generally die by it at 60. the
Juices are Coagulated. Stomach
hardened. insensible, unhap-
pily wth Drams. Dissolved
blood from Putrefaction.
All we can propose is to ren-
der them as tolerable as possible
wch is best done by Aromatic &
Opiates mixed Cordials

Lecture

Worms. cant be produced without a Parent Animal nor Matter cant produce Animal. A Horse Lyon may as well be produced. therefore cant tell how Worms are produced. Mr Rouvens has taught how bots are produced for when kept a fly comes out. this fly deposits its Eggs where is most convenient. the is a blow fly which drects up the nostrils of a Hog or sheep, its ova at the root of the tongue a huntsman observed the

in Spring & Summer!! but
not in winter. Romanus
observes that some weeds
into the Guts of Horses &
Cows that these prevent
the absorpt. of the Chyle.
Farriers give Decoct: of
Rue & Vinegar is a good
for the Bot worms among
them. tis of no consequence
to Physic. cons produced
but how word Nothing
will give nothing but Fol-
-lies thinking it acts only
in its mechanical Power
but Dawson Mission & after
Repeated re Effectual

Dr Lewis thinks it acts
by an chemical quality
as it contains some. Tis
enough for us to know that
filings of tin is an Effectual
remedy, & as good as any
Pills is prepd w th Bloch
lin & Regulus of Antimon
but the last does not act
so well as Shavings of a Pewter
Plate may be used Effectu
a day may be used
Mercury is fatal to
animals. Calomel with
a little Powder is as good
as any. Calomel taken

internally is too soon
absorbed before it reaches
the worms. Dogs & Cats
may be salivated as easily
as men by Salivant: but
½ ℓ. of Ethiops in a day
cure them & did not Sali
Sal Martis or ascellat
Vermifuge particularly
useful to Children Grey
may be given in conserv.
doses so as to dose
Sweet Oil. a worm just
into it is soon convulsed
& dies in a Moment but
not in Water. Walk

Bilious have nothing free;
the coffin, as worms will live
for hours in the strongest
infusion. of use by strength
the Stomach & Intest:
Piles used to be considered
as an disturb: of the Hemor-
roid: vessels Varicose. but
is not the present opinion
but Blood in the Cellular
Membrane, brought on by Dyet
Exer: as well as costiveness
Bad habit of body a Cause
Fistula from neglected Piles
Cure vide Sulph Coch. upon
es Specific in all Decompts

for the Piles but don't cure
now it acts unlike as a
Purgat: A Solut: of Vitr:
is the best topical Lotion
is the Quack Mixture:
Hemorrhoid Cure is a
Purg. Compt. Pills: Now
mixed Oil a 60 gt of
R Rhub: throw up by Clyst
is the best Pill: but Mercur:
alterat: the best & cure Warts
Paste Balls, owing to the
Purging up of the Pores. &c
Cholic from Colombat's
an Affusion of Vitr Quitts the
Difficulties. Jn Infl: Chol:

the Stom: is often brought into consent: when there are Bile Vomiting. there is also an obstinate Costiveness, Dry Coming Stools of great use in Spasmod: Colic: inf: Chol: the Infusf: saun Corrupt: a Have Bunch in Guts in a night will taint the whole flesh. Cathart: Medi will virtual the Infusf: should use the Castor Oil. a blue Stools often a consequence of the Infusf: Abating than the cause of its resolut: Anti Powder ind as free as in

ing Inflamation. Bals
Peru: wth Oil

Lecture

Lues Venerea 1st & then of the Stone. It is a Disease not long known in Europe 1496 America found by Columbus in 1492 and landed at Naples in his return where it broke out soon after. in 1498. prevailed when the French Army besieged Naples & the Officers of it's France where it was call'd it. F. Diff: from Astrue in thinking it Venerea because is not Natural or Endemical there, called the Portuguese who at that time made Discoveries in Africa where many Diseases arise

Gaus &c are Medical.
Few escaped wth life for want
of a Specific. not natural
whence it came to certain
it was not known in Europe
till this time, it would seem
it should not flourish here
since not natural, hence to
Stone imagines it will wear
out it is certainly much
milder. at first all Fevers
100 years before there were
one Clap, 10 Claps don't do
so much hurt as one Fever &
one Clap than were to the
Constitution than 10 now.
"The Lues?" Is now always
communicated by Contact with

a Part where there is no true
Skin. or a Part. where there
is the true Skin never com-
municates, digs, Mysfulis,
gangrenes. the red Chancry Part
is not covered with true Skin
but Cuticle w'ch is continued
thro the Skin: a Patient: a Great
Poned a Lady for whom he
had prescribed by writing. Case
of a Physit: in Devonshire
who pronounced a Lady Poned
from Ulcers & Erupt: about the
face & throat. Poned by her Swat
heart putting his tongue in
her Mouth. A Gentleman
who used to feed a Poned Bull
with his Mouth Poned. Turtle

Billing hissing. A Venereal
ulcer in the Nose from Sick-
ing it after the finger had been
in the Vagina of a Venereal Woman
a Woman Poxed from Suck-
ling a Poxed Child, a recovered
Damages at Guild Hall, is
mostly received by Contion
where there is the Discovery
Colour appearance in both
Vaginal & Penis. is not nec-
essary that there should be a
contion, for it may be commu-
nicated by the fingers in touch-
ing. Cases at Hutchinsons. and
not Emet. nor enter but come
in contact. where there is
any Part affected but the

Genitals it is to be compared
to a Swell Testicle
and as a Pon. Bubo or
Chancres may coming into
the blood & not be observed
a Pon. but when there is
nothing but a simple vari=
cosity does not require a Grain
of Mercury. Mind of the
Cure of the two Different kinds
of the first Part: the Glands
are being a Spongy Substance
absorbs the Virus. the seat of
the Clap on Teach from the
urethra at the seat of the
Glands. Dr Rutherford consi=
ders it as an Internal Gonor=
or Ulceration attended an

ingly by W. Surgery & law
Dr. Fr London the Surgeons
who have equal opportu-
nities of learning from Ma-
nufactures who Dr Clap.
the Glands & Lacunæ are
only inflamed, & invites the
humours to the Urethra, wh
occasions an Erection as well
as Discharge. Chordee when
the Corpus Cavernosum Urethra
inflamed & distended pres
pleasure when the Corpi Caver-
nosi. there may be too
an Abrasion of the internal
membrane without exact
Ulceration —

Cure. Sheath the Shaving
Razor: Particles will be
the Spread of a Virus may
be sheathed by Oil. Dr
Nichols 1st introduced it in
a Paper to the B.S. but was
rejected by Bishops. here
common: only as a Rarity
tion. I the first who used it
to Cure. Ulcerations Applicant
of use in Sores. Dr Oliver
objects against Purges a
commended a Solut: of White
Vitriol. I found it sometim
stopt the Running too soon
than I did not mal it till the

12th Day. the best way is to use the Oil first. then the Ashwagt Ilyant: some may be cured in 8 or 10 days. some not in less than 6 or 8 weeks. One object to the Vitriol Injection is the smarting. Words white drop is free from this & answers every purpose. Castor oil in Mucilage of Quince Seeds is good. Oil should never be used after the 8th day. It will certainly produce stricture. Tolerable Allays. of long standing Gleets are all best cured by Basics —

Surgeon Hales very strongly
owing to Carmichael or nothing
else. Verdigreen by to fix
of Ol: Aurigo is a good Ex
ist for the same purpose
Purgatives not necessary
many of the lower structures
to them would have run off
themselves by the Peristaltic
ing Cool or Clean —
Transmit Mr Chafey of the Dr
Hospital an Deserter of Station who
died with a Clap on him found
a discolouration scarce to him
an Abrasion to contrary to
Minutes of the other London Surgt
Reason Ol being used occasion

Fungus Excrescences. Cured
by an Glass wch were Cured
only by Bougie. Case of Dysp:
a Physic: at Midd. H. had a
Age & Cured it by injecting
Warm Water only. Scorbutic
Habits according to Hales
are most Difficultly Cured.
Troches of Nitre with Sugar
a Glass of Warm Capeldore
good Diluents. Cardac is only
a Partial Emetic. Rigorous is
a compleat one. An Opiate is
the best Palliative in Hypos:
& Paraphimosis have generally
a Chancre under Cataplasms
& Oily inject. the best Cure. Bath
is not a Cure for the Clap. Case
of the Man in St Tho, Hospital

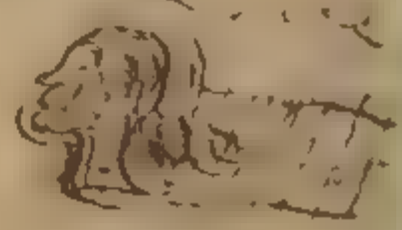
Sound, a Telltale as it makes
a Man limp & tells his wife; A Bubo
I have known the first Symptom
without any Gonorrhoea to happen
from the Womans being highly
Adept with Cantharis in the Vagi-
nal case of fowl in a house at Dunbury
Connecticut one fine Woman. Cayenne
Latin when a Woman quick with
motion causes Inoculation.
A Gonorrhoea as long as a Pins head
should always be treated as a
confirmed Gon. Oil is the only
external Application distinguish
repellents will always occa-
sion Bubo or Nodes
Non Mercury & its Preparations
the only Specifics: Perhaps Arsenic
might answer in some cases as I

have known of its alterative
quality from experience.
Salivation not necessary. It is
an accidental effect of Mercury
for some warm Valuable Disputes
between Dissent translated by
Douglas & Lowndes authors of the
Syphilis. Males cured both in
Carry regiment without. Every
Patient Man lost to the Regi-
ment, for after Salivat: they yet
could on Guard & get Consump-
tion &c. Mercur: Calomel
in general as good as any but
Turpeth Min: the strongest is
sometimes necessary 5 gr in
a Day. A Young Buck

Lecture Morrow. Morning

When the Mystics said Ron
Vitriol was said.

Whites ~~the Mortify~~
a yellow discharge joined to
a scalding sometimes happen.
in the obtuse - Vomit of use
only by strengthening & cleansing
the first passages. when there is
a flux of sharp humours, Vom
ing is as necessary, as in the
Dysentery



Sores

Sick communicate by circula
tion in contact! - Sin in not Wood
len. - the blood must be impreg
nated by slow degrees till it become
must be the nutrient of the animal:
Wine's white Drop, Dwyer, in Mile

Shell lime, Lime useful Manure
in Bogs analagous to the Shell
marl by opening into the Stan-
nery Lime Vat. In Holes wch are
not contiguous Mercury is a
Specific. Bleeding & Purging
Silently unnecessary. Dr Adam:
with all his Learning could not
cure himself of the Stone.

Elephantiasis —
The T. of Man: or any fine face
may be soon spoile, by applay
ing a Cloth wet Flower to the
Face when hot, Arsenic wonder
Simplicia Rare when everything
else fails

Diseases of Antiseptic
Acid Acrimony.

Scrophula

Hereditary may sleep for 2 or 3 Generations, & break out in the next

Poisons

We scarcely know where to draw the Line between Medicines & those the Corros: Sub: is the 2 Poisons the first, now much use the last & have used with no bad Effects Gr. J. Wett. Calc. Antim. has been given. a Poison is only a Med: wh in small Doses has great Effects. & therefore Ends fair to be an Excellent Med:

Blisters & Caustic, from the Image & Metall Substances, w. diuec. 2 Opiate or Narcot. Poisons

Gl. Cum, 1 ounce Hydrocyanic
Acid Vanished
Human tongue Bacc. Cocc. Fad.
Wheat steeped in Prussic
Acid. Cancer superficies Crows.
Coculus Indicus is often used
by Brewers. 3 Class Venomous
Bites. Symptoms violent hardship
at the Navel Famine in Java
Cicuta, a hum. The Late Pope a
great Philosopher. Polite for it
Does not bite any but beggars
4 Class Noxious Steams of
Sulph: Gas Solvent. Great care
Cure of all to expell the
Poison as quick as possible
Dilute, but Dilution will not
do with Nauseous poisons you
will find it Difficult to make them

vomit, but if you procure it it will
volume cure a Cases where Ol Zi
has been taken. Ins: Vito: Alb:
ma Zij — Thomberg gave Spec: Zij
but failed. In the Bites first
scarify, then apply Cupping Glass
& then rub wth Adeps Suillus
Pulv: Pancras Powder to Sweat
of a Mad Dog. Scarify, Cup:
or Blister to procure a Discharge
Pulv: Antilyss: has failed, nothing
specific: Evacuations the best
remedy all. Dr Jad vomited w^th
Ipecacuanha Mineral. Warm Sweating
Powder wth Ulcis Nitratis best.
Musta G^r xv Camph: Nat: Rect
ma G^r xxxv to be taken at Bed
time. then give Pulv: Antilyssus

Last Dip in the Sea. More: Quin
is Gaol in a Gaol in the Tower and
St. James — No time for applying
anything in numerous Hands —
Can in Bankruptcy of Times at
St Petersburg mentioned in Sir
Sal. Rumor.

ine of blows D'Lobbs method
rope over a Pully can use it
el 15 Minutes, ~~[illegible]~~ may be used instead of all. Secondly
ing the least, as it may be performed
ost that appears of Pts as in
ching. the Shocks promotes the
ulat thro the Abdom: Viscera
trengthing besides Moment change
atmosphere Riverlas with a
tinual Variety of Objects, therefore
most perfect Hlers Diarrhees
ynges Indigestion that wont give
y to the Shop Medicines, those
ist ride most are healthiest. 3
lowing: better adapted for the pro-
ral: than the recovery of health as
for persons can not use it, much less
the use Riding in a Carriage is of the
ne nature with Horseback Sailing
mote agreeable Alacrity. We shou
ays vicinity Encrease where

Mind is relaxed. therefore Hunting
& the Rural Diversions the best. he
wants the Spirit of a Man that wont be
diverted. Hunting, excellent Hunting
cures dis-ease. they did not drink how
Foot-ball, Cricket & the same Not
at Bath or the Manner of spending
the time) familiar, forgott. two yrs
the Parade Horses Carriages. Dance
or Excellent for Diseases from relaxa
Have spoke of Diet & Exercise now
what do the Shops afford "The Bro
& Strength." & Astring Med: are th
that Contract the Parts to wh Applica
Alum upon the Mouth draws into
Roses Content: Tragacanth: the Chief of
the Med: are mentioned here. of the Mo
Operation: of Iron or Steel. made the Sam
only one hardes from more of the Phlogis
Bad to it: the most Powerfull Astring
the shops: being a Girl Green Sickness
Sympt: Cured only by Steel from its
virtues all the Ingredients have it. quaeli

Lect: 2d Octob: 2

We began yesterday with Principles Physiolog: as opposit: to living Solids as attraction & gravity. Effect on diff: Parts, Skin, Muscles: Recapit: Circulat: from the right Sinus Venous. Capillary Arteries do not always enter into Capillary Veins, but by a large trunk, as appears from Inject: Contract: of Heart — quickness & strength by increase of the of Blood — fainting from a want of Blood from V.S. &c. excite the Contract: of the Vessels by Volatiles, Cold waters. Dilatory Heart propels the blood, Atmosphere in the Veins — Effects of the Action of the Heart & Arter: Various — changes the Chyle into blood, by act: attrit: the Capament: increas: Perspir: Lentor. In weak Constitution must be wrot up thin waters.

Pu vessels in strong sol: density
black when drawn, buffy as in a
horse who uses much exercise
labourers. Weakly, depolized
watery, not prepared, not vital
heat nourishment, P. weak &
feeble. Concretions. Aliments
Oyle, Oil, Milk. Blood.
vel tumulus Coag: separates
into Crass: & Serum. — Coag: by
A.S. putrefac: dispolves. cant be
Coag: & Coag: wth A.S. cant be
resolved. hence in these Cases cant
be cured only palliated. Women too
apt to drink. bad, many of their
complts from it. Case — Generally
Drunkers have affected livers. Dropsy
from A.S. incurable the he may live
on for some Months. Blood Dry
Album: Water, Oil, Salt, Air, but these

do not exist in these forms, we only
learn that the blood is an Animal
Substance as all Parts of Animal
yield the same, Spt of blood, same
wth Sal C.C. Bone yields the same
Part Carts, Oil for Coaches, Cart
Loads by Shore Dick Church, Chymist
use them, as good. lowered the Price
10 — 4 Fr. trading Chymist 2 10 0
therefore only thoses of that
Chymn: Clear Amen. Sub: try what
a few obvious Exper: will discov;
Aliments. Album: Oil, Salts, Earth
Cream, Curd, Whey, Sugar. Salt. the Same
analogous in the blood. Serum, fras
st Salt, water, Coagulab: Lymph
the same as the White of Eggs —
may be Coag: till like Horn or
Albes. Crusta: Curd in Milk
contains the Cream, or mellows the
Cheese — Blood Crus: contains the

red oily Particles, take a thick
& you may separate the Crass:
leaving the Serum & red part:
Wash the Crass: white. as
let a person bled into warm.
water, & you may scim off a flake
Gaulieus says that the red tang=
ing Part: flame like oil of Cream:
Tough Coat not to be observed in
the first days of a Pleurisy.
Buff: is the same with the Coag:
not a certain rule of bleeding.
Mottled objects, the cut Rheum:
hurt his Coat: last drop
be Sizy: Hargues a too increase
a hasty act: of Defs: in the V.S.
tis true Defects but not to be
pinned to bas. Thou in highest
health the most Buff Coating
when. Horn transmitted. can

do all you can require. Grass
not so good, Sweat, Paint. Decoc.
blood letting Sigr than dissolved
in gen: partic: in diseas: an hrgt.
of too much heat. except: of certain
Parts: The Proport: of each int.
easily determined: but yet one subsp
[illegible] diff: in diff: Persons
Fluids more than Solids
Circulat: in a Middle sized Man
2 lb. 16 Ounces Vein 9.

Lect. 3. Oct. 3.

From the facts already Discovered we
proceed to treat of the Effects of Cold
we remark The Circulat: Compose
Pause. there remains the Fluids
the Cold 2 fold. 1st Fluids
either only promotes in Slackening
the action of the Solids. opposed
Pulse Hunter. V. 1. 1 read. 1

is in Diseases from Meth: malfolk
i Bow over distended loses its force
when blood drawn off to the heart,
cavities, Arteries, Stupor, ruptures
of Vessels: relieved by V.S. in Methora there-
fore promotes the circulat: in all
other cases weakens it. blood
is the Cause of the Contract of the
heart, therefore if too little weakens
Cause Pulse, too much excited
requires it. Galen tells of a Synch
ou Jugulantes fel: we call therefore
at any time lower's Vis Vitæ
Sydenham a young fellow opressed
Pulse after V.S. a violent fever w.d
cured by 2 or 3 bleedings hence
when full, Nervous, hurtfull, as in
Nervous or Putrid Fevers: never con-
vince it but when above Par always
usefull. Inf: always usefull N.B.
Nervous. Strong robust Weakly

Effect: on the fluids: always thins:
properly brought on by it. Evident: for
the Crasis: is the densest part & is
the effect of strong Solids. the most
Elab: therefore not easily repaired,
Supply filled with thin juices. soon supplied
with Ch: & Broth: but does not do
therefore the Eff: of V.S. more permanent
than other Evac: there is always a
Proport: between the Crasis: & the
Strength or vice versa —
Little to be judged from the appear:
of the blood. kept in heat all atmos:
Serum, in frost all Crasis: in patients
actors paribus equal. nerves most affect
but when too much Crasis: always
hurtfull when too much serum —
there are signs of Stagnat: from Rest
by Stupor or from Excess Wine:
if there throb, Pulse, signs of a too

much Impetus: Cure, if too Dense
fluids = If a weakened Circulat
long? P. Chloros. by V.S. bring on
a Dropsy. of in a Dropsy we in-
crease the Collect: of Water, neces-
sufull where we give Confect: Cor:
water on fire to make it burn.
in Nervous fev: death & distract:
Much more usefull in the Country
than in London. His father. St Thos
Hospital. I never bled without fear
& trembling. With more freedom I give
Arsenic. Few fevers in the Country
but what require V.S. few in L:
will bear it. a Dangerous Delusion
Patient always hurt. Strong robust
Chlorot: Patients never have Inflam
fevers a Strong robust Man never
a Nervous fever. Pulse will ex-
pacate

What part bled from. The Author
believe in revulsion drawing from
derive to a part: as in Obstructed M:
from the head vessels: derive to
wasted Limbs. with these 30 years
strong advocates for this, but the Ge-
nerality now think it indifferent:
yet in Particular Disease I have some
who are very particular: A trick
in the Foot Menses: Apoplexy: from
the Jugulars, rather than the Arm: but
where there is a real occasion, where
the Habit is too full, or Emotion
from any Part usefull, if not hurtful
the Part of res: & derive: a mere
fashionable sotted argument: equally
overturn, Chose a Vein that will
bleed freely, sometime Xy well do
more than 16 repeated, most advised

the quantity in general Diff: accordingly Const: Country 18.XX. in town not above 10 Lb. 12 3. the Effects of V.S. merely Mechanical can always judge when it will be useful

Lecture 4th Oct: 6th

In last Lect: shewing the Effects of Gravity on 2 fold: fluids this: in Nature: this Act: Promoted. Where the Impet: is not exert: V.S. is of no use because Cons: taken away. No use in Nature. Other cases where

Vital use in Nature & Inflam: vide Lect of Medicine

Rent: Inflam: & Inflam Dis: in Gen: are of great Impt: if we know its use all

know: &c. we know the Cure of all to which the Rite affined the Nine Ills Phrenitis &c. de Angina Inflamma Capitis &c.

we shall therefore lay down the
Diagnos: wch distingu^s Causes
Curie Vide Tract. Pol: 8
In Insufficiency every Disease
should Pathogn: Symp^t. wch Cart
Pain does not always Brain & Lungs
without. therefore this is not absolute
In Insf: of the B^rs. Head but not
Sensible of it. in Lungs nervous
unless the Pleura is affected
In all affec: these Org: it's Characteristic
Except in these Org: Characteristic
but not always, severe Pains in
the Side in some times from Spasm
as Violent Colics from Insf:
Sometimes ^ ^ the Cause wth Lungs
wind & Spasm. ^ with
Clysters & Quinn ad Bals: Peru
Pain in Insf: Contra invenietur
the Spasm by intervals, cases, more it is sometime
violent in Insf: but wth fever

never met wth Dr. Dr. without
~~without~~ fever: expect: of the throat
kind: of Dr. Dr. without fever:
must not treat wth Antiph. &c.
if no fever expect Diff.
Causes of Diff. remarked Raise
~~always~~ quicker & hart. Diff. Lungs
Daft: not universal tense & have
to always quicker." This can
only "tent" and the lights"
from a thorn or Splinter in the
finger have seen it extend to the
shoulder." But as Inflam: &c
"febrile Complaints" Boerhaave
the first who gave account of
the Causes of Inf: knew nothing
of Vocab: Indigestion. Obstruct:
not sufficient: Cold is the
only universal Cause. all com-
plain that they have got Cold

only one cause, & is cold —
sometimes from causing a gaseous
cold liquor, hot room, cold air.
Dr Ratcliff: Not cold & the
devil would you have. Now of
the theory how it acts. I have read
all, none adequate. Cold contracts
the vessels, retains the dis: therefore
not: some objects against the alarm
& conseq: this theory. The impet
of the fluids drove inwards subject
to object: non satisfact: we know
the fact. Simply in the spring
it touches the field, & stand out
in autumn! All interm: suff: ac:
knowledge but one cause to obj
~~satisfactorily~~ satisfactorily.
Nominat: Caus: theory comp:
of White & Hollas: Inadeq: product

of obstruct ab errore loci
Hic Boerhaves doctrine ab Errore
loci. Phisiology Essays
Cant see how the obstr. of Capill.
can produce such Congestions
Haller: Effusion of blood into
the Cellular membran. Haller
says the Cause not known
White Inflamat. ch occasions
vascular: Vibrat. ch causes
a greater circulat thro them.
Irritat. Causes necessary but
it occasions an Effusion.
Pathrise conjoined of both
Inflam: tumor does not long
continue. fermentat. Relaxat.
Suppurat. Gangrene: &c &c
all terminate by them, Salivary
not the Consequence of Inflam.

Should try to bring one one of
these 3 Resolut: but to Suppurat
internal Women Pelv: bad:
Consumpt Consug: Lived, Pneumon
ascitis: Metrical Symp: Going
the worst. Resolut but & d
Critical Abscess should not
be repelled. Hypos: Memory
cured by an abscess in the Mem
dipha: a Remed: Nigro citrus ma
should not be repelled. In Intern
should always attempt Resolut
"to Procure it "at most 3 times"
By bleed: or cathartics the Vis Vite
as much as we please. Remove
the Cause Obst: Respirat: should
not give Sudorif: till the mot
Sang: is reduced. Secret: do not go
on. Repet V.S. till moderate

there are some Antimonial
Gas Powders & Hooll Sweat
does not heat, cool, but Sud-
Spirit Wine excellent: Lay
in barley water or Wine Whey
Words Wild Hellebo: all the
Quiet in small doses Sudorif
Receipt Mercu: & Vitriol: per-
haps by this gentle Stimulus
Gas Powder, excellent
Antimonial knew nothing of it
one would suppose, in Angui-
a Plurisy distinct facts from
the contrary general Language &
Relaxation Relapse the Man
may be given in Half an ounce of
the Juice at a time Solut: from
in Water or any other Quiet Stypt: Helleb
Quiet: Mort in Ipt Salis Quercus Stypt
Sal Volatil: Vitriol Martis. Strength the
Stomach Intest: Angle Cutis Rigorous & Absorbed
Effects continued: bitter Blood, by Hot Drop:

Las
bid
but
not
Quiet
has
only
Gas
Sud
Spir
Sal
Sal
Sal
Sal

Lecture 6th

Last Diagnosis spoke of the Causes & Nature of Inflammation: remarked that all inter. Inflam. had fever: not logical: as in Ulcerations but all leading in Ptis. Brain Lungs not always fever. Cause invariably but the fever. Cause invariably is universally present. Internal: Wounds & Bruises & Inflam. has only Could w.th something or other Causing Bronchial: Suppurat: Gang.e & Ferment: Inflammat: will soon end in will come on. Resolut.n if abscess takes place allowing Extravasat. & Suppurat. Gangrene when the Parts are peculiarly prone to Putrefy. to procure Resolut.n Vide text One of the greatest in fev: Delirium Trepi: indeed) to James: for it general use there is an 1703 a Dr. Helvich: an a German Pharma. but not much known till Jas. Jas: uses has in all Inf: Effect

Begin first bleed & then sweat
by bleeding wide
we often abate Pain, when the blood
is drawn wth great force, or bleed
to give Ease
& then give Antimon: sometime
it is necessary to bleed
2 or 3 times first: the Powders
prescribed in text as good as
Jap Powder. Text Emet Swell
backs wth Calo: Antimon against
Jap Powders, the Common: Subst: now in
Extemp: Prescript: of Text: Emet: wth Calo Antim
Dr R. Cold. Pulv: e Pul
Ipec: Text: Emet gr i so that
you may bind & give an Eighth
R. Calo: more apt to dissolve
the Acid of R. Emet: than C. Ant:
Doses of gr i to Jude is the best.
a gr ij to a Strong Man: Must
give something between the Doses
Saline Mixt: best give Calomel
Dilute Purge, Emet: sudorific
commonly give ℈ iv to wch we

want to Cool, if sweat so Cft Vin
Spirit: "If the Patient Cost" Sulft
of Cly taken off the Grip: quality
of Camph: is the only corrector
"When the Pulse" Sal C.C. will
seem improp: in intermit: fev: but it
is not attended with the heating
effects Opm:
just: it more fills the Pulse
the it quickens, it is the best
resolvent in Intermit: fev: Vol:
lin: good for Bile Stringle in Angu
Sal Sil: do he got from Going
of B. Magnes: off Liquid the
Sal C.C. very freely but not till
the 2 or 3 day after bleeding
sometimes necessary to give
the Pin Intermit: fev: but not
till the latter end of the fever

the
Nfer: we some times bled too much in Inf: their necks:
nature must be assisted to Conquer
the Disease. I have a Case where
the Patient has been bled 3 x 4 times
the his Case not very Triffling;
and I cant give him strength, it's
therefore sometimes necessary
to the Patient's Good
to recover, for nothing prevents
a Cancer so much as too much
Cooling. therefore rouse, &
support the Nature
with medicines in Inflam: Quinsy
some say it is Poison but Experi
ence tells us it will some
times save 2 or 3 bleedings, but
sometimes
a Spasmodic Pain comes on after
the 1st or 2 bleeding only relieves
by Operates when the fever has
left the Patient still
abovlen offen complains of

Reader give Opi: the only Remedy is
Suppuration wch is difficult prevented
by the bleeding. "Topical Appli:
When we come to Topi: Infl: shall
be short, because have been full
in Infl: generally. Let us now view the
Effects. Wounds, Contusions, Pain, Bleeding
by fever: bleed. blisters, their Opiates
Inf: Angui: Q. Pericranium bled
Cor. 2do Ant: Sal: C.C. & Calom:
Blisters, Opiates, Paraphrenitis, Ha-
matites, the same. Paraphrenitis
Inf: affl. Bowels, Intestines. as
a Discharge from the Part desirable
procure stools. Lungs, Respiration
Guardi: Diffiam: Jaw, the same
Have now explained the mod:
operand: of V.S. we proceed now
to the opposite Effect of Stimulus.

4. have indeed but few how
Hitherto to allay the Circulat.
this Stimulat: Med: or a remar:
ing if it is as necessary. Nevertheless
a Theory of the Brain & Nerves
would seem necessary to be powerful
but we know not much about the
to proceed on facts. What Dis
What there is a Power in the
Brain & Spinal Marrow & Nerves
when stimulat: Cut a Nerve &
and Anti & Vol: Mus: If
Muscles & Stim: Muscles contract:
bellies do not swell as when
from the Will & the Will can
always increase the contract:
The Muscles of a frog: Poached
Stom: Vitriol: is taken Hydrocyanic
then afterwards all Muscles
contract from Stimulus and the
will cannot prevent it, of cold

by stim: by the Will, & by stim: against the Will
3 Cases. Greatly increased by
an irritat Cause, the Effects of
Stim: Med: accordg from this.
that wch stim one Part want.
another. Cicut: Aquat: Rad: Cat:
afterwards applied to Inflam: part
no Effects. Violent when to the
Stom. diff. Med: therefore occasion
diff: Incisions
Minimus Part bad into Action
by the will, by stim against the
Will from stim: hence account
for Convuls: in children, Cutting, Small
Pox: stim the Heart & Arteries
Inflam: Fever: Hinted from Dus.
Bec. a Purging: Pills of the Stone
brought in the Bladder. &c
Brandrit at Medicine afterwards
by Irritat

Lect. 6

Gistor: of Stim: & Stimulled
we shall properly of
today the Mod: of Operating. We said
that the Solids are subject to Stim: & from this
principle spall
Acc for diseases & of: of Med:
by specifying of Stimulants we shall
first treat of Stim: & Sedatives, & respect
Quaet: Cath. Indorsi: Some
Stim: affectations to
Spec: stim: act on one Part not
on another hence: Spec: Stim:
are remarkably that
Fl: cas, Stom: Urine. Clysters.
by the signs
Diff: Org: Diff: affect: hence Spec:
Med: Stimulat: in relat the
Stimul: Mech: cause: a dock
sometimes discharg advant
as in diseased Eyes, the Stock
in Abscesses. We may go farther
for the Med: is sometimes taken into the blood
Medicates Sufficiency
Non est Conjunct: Mineral &
very probable full Alternat:

is probab: that it makes part of this snuff
I have been called to Satisfy
Salivat: by this snuff: It will
therefore be taken into the blood.
of Salivat: is an Increased Secret:
Pepper, & Mustard, occasion an
increas Secret: but this is not lasting
Mercury procure 1 lb 4 or 3 in
a day & will last 3 Month
Hippocrates Opinion that it taints
Boerhaave supposed long its
virulency. but I Dont think so
for it does not act as Mercury, must
change its Metall: Appearance
a Dame may by taking it without
Salivat, deprive of Salivates
Mercur: may be united with Oil Vit.
a corros: Preparat: wash with
water Recipitates Dissolve the
With Nitre a white Precip:
precipitate of Wurred Precip

Wise
Induit the progress
of Mere: Corrallin:
Wth Marine Acid: is Corros
Sublimant: wch is much used
Bot ~~[illegible]~~ without a cmot Agid
Lurpeth Mineral is but a Sqwee from
Poisons, hurts the Constitut & so
of the rest. Mere:
Calinat: but: Hypers Nill
is the gray Powder procured by
agitation at the fair of Wind
Mill by Boerhaave. but fr
both these are Mercury Sywed:
of its Metall: Appearance by
infusion boiling in Bals Peru:
Wh Respect the least Acid are safest
then not the most Powerfull.
a tranquill with the most violent will
spiceau when no other will
do daily going to be Married
Sublimat would not have had long
Lurpeth Dos.

Lady at Chelsea had taken
all but Turpett would not do
without it. Venereal Cases, would
not do with all the Preparat
till Turpett: I used to think
all the Preparat: the same in
effects: Corrosive: best but I begun with part
found it would not do
It is by its action: when defined
of Mitchell. Opinion that all not
Purges: Vomits Sweats, Urine &c
Object: to its weight can't be
got over: very Disputable
Disputed in the highest a
Proof of its Davis: Union with
Turpentine another joined with
a Pound of Lard, every grain an
equal Proport: of Lard Mercury.

Dissolve Sublimat. is equally different
join this to a Hogshead of Water
all will have an equal Part
when its gravity. It does not
then it
subside in a Month, as it is
therefore
so divisible into sufficiente Part
does not alter
its Gravity but stimulates
Copper Taste before Salivation
Gelpes Proof of Stimulus
Sweats of Bath Diary by Mercurius
by methods given
if not Salivates if in a great
Quantity
Of Emetics
Have these a Power to invelate the Stomach
its contents
a into contract. do as to discharge
some
most Effect; cleanses the Stomach
sometimes by the same Means
by their Shock, drives Bile
into the Stomach. In jaundice
a Vomit sometimes
removes the Obstruct. in other
it goes the same
Also Obstruct. hence given

in Dropsies Sydenham vide
Cullen's Lectures on
Materia Medica: Plethora
Flow of humours into the tube
& Quickens the Peristaltic Motion.
Gripes all from wind: We
can't apply the other Med: to the
Seat of Dist: Direct: e.g. of all
the Dyspeptic ills: M. M. works not quite
on the M. M. works not quite to
be depended on is such thing
Hardly in holding the Sun Stars
would not make him Positive
Calculating Almanacs, Val: Direct: of
Bates & Cullen can't apply it
to the Indivies: must be taken
into the Stomach where it is
sometimes all the Circus Gymnastics
in you a Knockin' Off the last
dose to be depended on all that

have any Effect: are often Stimulating: Squills: sometimes often
very often pickled against the use of it
spoils the Stomach — By Stimulating
& heating the Hardness all out of the
Liquor any Effect by stir: all Direct: in
small doses Sud: Pecac: Vinat
very may too
by relaxing the Skin & by Sweat
a pressure Sweat, but affected
Sud: are of the Stimulating kind: Vin:
Ant: &c. they are all too Infect
from Stim: & so are all the
Incrudit. pains: some Stimulate
are Organic some quotes:
Cordials are Stim: all Incrudit
Sp. Liquors, tho they have a
Sp. that heat the Mouth the
Effect: Oils, Laurel, Cinnamon, Contrayerv:
all relaxing quality. Conduct:
for their action in raising the

spirits by drawing on the blood
Saffron & Castor on this act
as it has no biting quality is
not Cordial: Pupils took 3ij
without any Effect:
Dr Oldfield & Dr Wordsworth
Guys Hospit: Man with a tumor
on his thigh: from Saffron Walden
had the Story from Dr Dod Wilmot
Some would begin with 3j & soon 10
gave 3ij every 6 hours took off
after last (Saffron) in 2 days.
Castor as it has no bitter biting
quality: not cordial, but may be
of use in Spasms: we should at least
join Cordials with them: the
full stress is not laid on them now
as 30 years ago: Mod: Opp: Stim:
are made appear

Lecture 9th

Yesterday Illustr: Opi: & Eff:
now of Convals: & Spasms;
remarked that every Illust: cogab:
of a Sold contract: from the will
& Stim: By irritat: is not owing
Convals: the same as Contract:
we always mean by a Convals:
Disease & Spasm: sometimes it
is general Sometimes of a Parte;
Rent: only as Spasm: Cynicus ai
Risus Sardon: — Shall now
for the Causes. "This can only
System" — "The Brain the sovereign
of Nerv: Power: if undoubtedly
there will occasion an irreg
influx. A favourite Greyhound
Sinuosses formed in the Brain
from fracture vide Turner

Affected Cause deposited on the
brain occasions Spasms, Convulsions,
Screchings. Boys on worm will bite
Moore fingers in a Putrid fever.
Passions of the Mind affect the Brain
often every: delirium: Irritation in
any part: as worms: teething
Adults Generally Convulse from
Pain & affect: as Sun Lock from
Scratch in the fanger &c. A
partial Convulsion only. Inanition from
Persons dying to death, weak
ness & family & relative the same
Children most subject, in
not the case with Robust Men:
Jealousy. Pain or not pain which affect
ance is in the Brain, no pain is felt
by Lettered Women feel no Pain before
from the violent effect of the Mind

Child convulsed in small Pox
Child convulsed no Pain. but when
the inflam: extends to Peritoneum
as when there is a Rupture
the Side, Intestines &c. but the
Brain is the Fount: of Sensation
has no sense of itself. But when
a Rupture Nerve, Tendon or not
there is Pain. We have been done
Triples from Inflammation Pain A Gunshot
Cyst &c. Stung by a Rattlt
without asking a Question
you may determine by its
Consequence the
interest. Cure differ instead
of V. I. a Tumor Cellulosa with
is to be used. It is
Opening the Cure, Tying often
difficult often incurable.
Worms are the Cause Vomiting;
if Air is Restaurant after
cant get out the Part, then in
the best remedy is to use

spirits, it stupefies the Nerves
indeed we should not do without Opi: in Practice
some for the time as if the Pain
was taken away. In Vomiting, Purging
Laudanum takes off the Irritat.
Offenders we it allowed give in large & repeated
Doses; but let it be in a violent
when we refuse to do it. It is best given
a Lady near Bloomsbury
Dr Battie, Opiate. Alys lost
Appet: took Gruel by the Mouth
Glysterwise. Improved Hot Tomay
Forward Fevers, Opisthot: Eating
Afterwards Lockjaws when
Fever & Pain: Opium the only
remedy here in the

Lock Jaw: Tetanus may have
but seldom in Gibraltar & West
Indies esp: East Indies.
Undertakers Apprentice. Could
Quiet Part: swallow, this stopped the
they always die of the Poison
affecting the Lungs & Respirat.
Muscles affected: often comes
on suddenly this Lad was
as well a minute before he
died as he had been once
taken. died the 3d day as most
do. — Another Case, died the 3
day. Used Emplastr. Mell. from
the Mapse of the Neck to the
This disease is
usually occasioned
by getting Cold suddenly after

ing heated with Exercise, the
Patients pronounced incurable
as I had found it
here in Md: Hosp: & have
gd: Opn: j: every hour took
Laudanum 24 hours, & bound in the belly
blisted. got better & at last
recovered to gd: at bed time
cured. at Bathol: Hosp: they give
by Opn: at a Dose & cured their
Patients. may then be given in
very large Doses, but Cases seldom
occur that require it. Blisted:
if ever cured by it. When it is
use naturally affects the head
in the Manner it did: Hosp
fine slept but 3 hours in 24!
Blisters & Issues &c

Lecture 8th

Have spoken of V.S. with their Opinions of Stim. Med. We shall treat of some of the Diseases of the most simple first & most simple are Inflammation & Fever & relaxed & rigid & Convulsive & shall be able to understand Phlogosis & Dropsy & the nat. Cause & Cure of almost every Chronic Disease, as Inf. of all kind. Dis. "The Causes of Relax. & Stand" There are not many Causes of relax. but may be included under Hot & Cold. as are easily supported without Propel nutrit. Stimu. & Hot & Cold want be fit for Cold & a Child sickly from a general relax. the Children

not necessarily that the quantity
but quality of food is diminished.
Corlett: Diseases at Sea from
want of Nutrit: Diet. An inertia
laxity of Digest: Powers are one
2d. Muscular Not: absolute necessary
strength of body: cet: paribus
the more Muscular the stronger if
not overdone, but should use much
nutrit: diet, as then are perhaps
strongest possible training
exercise is giving the most strength
give hints to get the Man into a
proper Condition then give Nutrit
food. Sweats, Galloping,
Harrison the Brunswick walker
miles a day. the Minutes. Galloping
on a food. &c

Country People stronger than
the Sedentary studious Man
poor Pung. Let a twin brother
loved a Student the other a Country
Labourer, it a little Juvenile
the other Low Spirits, Rumbling
wind in the bowels. Best Chairs
Horses Hackney Horses, Gent
Coach horses. People of Condi
all Hypt Nervous, Ladies
Vist. Queen Eliz: days due
on Cold Pattens of roast beef
made on Horse back to St Paulss
2 Sorts of People in a Country
Village! Lace Makers, Sit on
their Arses at their Pillows
by Bleedings see one
out a Salivat: Scarifiers
Diabetes —

5. No matter what lay upon
the heart let it be an Applicant to any
Physician. Strange the former between
Mind & body. Pain takes off the
attention & vice versa. Distress
of Mind, Trouble, Care & Difficult
Circumstances. Fretting will
always bring on Nervous diseases
Close Study of any kind, Matter
Metaphysics —

6. Ground Anchies weak
Pain of the Diaphragm of a
Female that had a Miscarriage —
The Symptoms
Pain in Stomach from Indigestion
or a Girl in the Green Sickness
Eat Chalk, Lime, or
Some a Dissolutes — and
the likely

You may tell a relapse from
by their look. Bloated Pale
& Wan, not flushed, bloom.
can tell from the look what
are the complaints, tired
low Spts Nervous Headaches
a Numbed Pain as if the Scalp
bound over the Cranium with
Cords, a touch in Physic
Cure Dyspepsia the
Cause & the Effect will Clear
Cure divided into heads
according to the Causes —
" A Proper diet & where there
have been great Evacuations
Bleeding, Menses, Diarrhoea
Fever — Just proper to Cure
Shall Examine first

Milk is Chyle prepared in the
body of another Animal easily
digested. The food of all young
Vivip: Animals. Including
nourishing. Every Milk not
mal. Milk is found in
man and a Why. the Cause
is that. Cries heavy, Running
Jaunty to be added to make
Cheese off lightly from weak
Comments. Dr Hoffmans Essay
on Milk. Cows or Goats
Milk. Diff: proport: of the
Very of Solid Matter
Pr: Practitioners know why
Why order Asses Milk rather
than Cows Milk in Lapiewgetins
Ills several Stores of the

good Effects of Milk, &
young fellows Suck the Milk
of two young Women. Diseases.
Eggs very nutrit: Chick
nourished from the size of
the Magot. Yolk sucked
into the Guts. the proper
nutrit: of the young. a wise
provis: of Nature. in Case
of the Young being hatched
in bad weather. Hen White
should never be boiled is
very indigestible with Silk
very nutrit: with a Stronger
Stomach the Yolk is very
nutritious. A Poor Man
of Mr Blickdal, Divorcing
from mere weakness. -

Eggs & Milk extremely nutriti-
ous & Quarts & 3 Eggs in 24
hours —
Bread — very Digestible —
Beef tea contains only the
nutrit: Parts. long boiling
extracts the Heavy Glue —
Jamison tea the best Game
will Pass off. an Alderman will
not like Jamison & it will
pass off the lie is full to the
brim —

Lecture 9th

Intent: active: Exercise the more
the stronger if not over fatiaqued. & force is
gen. Powers. On the Stage if a Man out
Exercise cant hope to be gay, may if one
of the whole System affects Strength
of. by Excise. the blood driven with
more force to the heart, the heart sends
it with more force into the Arteries &c

the fluids are to the solids it is
more strongly applied the best remedy
in Chloros is. Dr Oldfield to his
friend recommended a friend a horse &
a bottle & wickets, Nav: Compts
shall Examine the Effs: of diff: kinds
of Exercise, friction, riding swimming
or walking. friction may be used
by the Weakest Patients. blood is
sent to the heart on act of the Volun
you
may even create a fresh flux in
Resp: Compts for the swell legs
of Chlorot Girls. Dr Oldfield uses
the Hydrops Ascites by friction
with Oil, which only prevents chafing
Dr Mggarley recommends
promotes Absorption in Chron:
Rheumat: rubbing with the flesh
Brush of use. Thin Patients can't
Exercise out of Doors sometimes the
the Chamber horse may be used
Addison says the Plumb bill
fright & rides Steadiness & breathing

Lecture 2d

We began yesterday with laying down some Principles which were necessary to be understood before we could proceed any length in the Prosecution of our Subject. Accordingly we begun with Irritability, which is the most material, since all the ~~actions~~ functions of the Animal Oeconomy depend upon it, and we shewed that it is as essential to the living Solids, as Attraction or Gravitation is to other Bodies in general, nay that it is the very same thing as Life itself, but this Irritability, may be is different, as it may be productive of different Effects in different Parts of the Body. thus in the Skin it may give occasion to the Skins being Disagreeably affected but in the Muscles it may cause

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them to be drawn in to violent Contractions.

The blood we observe in the Course of its Circulation proceeded from the right Sinus Venosus into the right Auricle, & from thence into the right Ventricle of the Heart. hence it was thrown into the Pulmonary Artery, whence it was again returned by the Pulmonary Vein to the left Auricle & Ventricle, where it was thrown into the Aorta, & so passed on thro the whole Arterious System till it was again returned to the Heart by the Veins, and thus in perpetual round it traverses the body. I told you likewise that the Arteries did not always terminate by Capilaries, in Capillary Veins, but that they often Communicated by large trunks, as I have frequently seen proved by Injection.

Since the Contraction of the heart depends upon the Stimulus of the blood, it like=

appear very Plain to you that the greater quantity of blood was sent to-wards the Heart the Stronger & more frequent would be its Contractions. This I proved to you from the Opposite Effect, for you may bleed the Strongest & most Plethoric Man till he faints, which is no more than a stagnation of the Circulation of the blood the Motion of the heart for want of a sufficient Supply of blood to Stimulate it into Contraction, for if you apply Volatiles to the Nostrils of a Man, or if you throw Cold Water on him, you occasion a Contraction of the Vessels which quickens the motion of blood toward the heart, & thus you immediately recover him out of a fainting fit. I proved to you that the Circulation of the blood thro the Arteries, depended greatly, & was promoted very much, by

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the Elasticity of their Coats, but that this had no share at all in its motion thro the Veins, where it almost wholly depended on the Pressure of the Circumambient Atmosphere.

We proceed now to speak of the Effects which are produced on the Circulating fluid, by the Action of the Heart and Arteries.

And then we find to be exceedingly Various, for the blood of different Persons is as different from that of another as they vary in the general tenor of their Constitutions. We shall find the blood of a Chlorotic Girl Pale and Watery, while that of a Strong robust Person is red, florid, dense and almost entirely consisting of Crassamentum. This difference is entirely owing to the different strength & Rigidity of the Solids, ~~which~~ ~~therefore~~ for it is by the Action of the

Heart & Arteries upon the fluids
that the Chyle is changed into red
blood by the Animal Economy. and
the greater the Attrition which takes
place, the greater will be the quan-
tity of Red blood & of Crassamentum,
for these are the most Elaborate
Parts of the Animal fluids. hence
in Strong Robust healthy & Laborious
Persons, the Blood often is found so exceed-
ingly dense & Viscid & Lentor that
it can scarcely Circulate with freedom
thro their Veins, while on the other
hand in weakly Constitutions it cant
be wrought up to a sufficient de-
gree & therefore it remains thin and
Watery. In the one Case the blood
has acquired such a degree of density
that it appears black, or very dark Co-
loured when drawn, & after standing some

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time it is covered with a Coat of buff that is as tough as Leather. Take an able horse that uses much Exercise & bleed him at any time, & you may always be sure to find this appearance, & just the same is the Case of Labourers. But in weakly Constitutions, the blood always appears dissolved & Watery, it is not sufficiently prepared, there is not attrition enough to excite a Vital heat, & the fluids are not calculated to afford proper nourishment. the Pulse appears weak & feeble, the Countenance wan & sickly, and Vandwellen makes mention of a "the Case of" Chlorotic Girl from whom blood had been imprudently drawn, which had undergone so inconsiderable a change that it still remained white like Chyle & Milk, —

There is likewise a Glutinosity, or Putrefactive Lentor, which sometimes takes place in the fluids, and is the consequence of weakened & relaxed Solids, and a Languid Circulation. It is attended with pretty nearly the same Symptoms, & disposes the fluids to form Obstructions, & to turn into Viscid Concretions.

We shall now proceed to trace our fluids thro the different Stages, from the time they are Aliments till they are formed into red blood, and here I believe we shall find a pretty strict analogy. for our Aliments we know chiefly consist of Oily Mucilaginous, Phlegmatic or Watery, Saline & Earthy Parts, and all the same Principles are found to exist in the Chyle in the Milk & in the Human blood.

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Oil, Salt, Phlegm, & Earth are the Principles into which the Animal fluids are resolved by Chymistry. however we learn very little by this that can be of use to us in the Cure of disorders, since these are not the forms in which they naturally exist in the human body. It only teaches us that they are Animal Substance, for all the Parts of Animals yield just the same Principles. The Spirit of blood which used to be so much esteem'd & produced at so great a Price formerly, is now found to be exactly the same with the Salt of Hartshorn, and this is no ways different from that which is distilled from the other Parts of Animals. Bone yields the same in very great abundance, & it is owing to the quantity ~~which~~ that is distilled

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from bone which has so much re-
duced the Price of it, for when it was
distilled from Bucks horn alone
it could not be bought for less than
ten Shillings a Pound, whereas now
it can be made for 4 1/2 a Pound
& is sold by the trading Company
for 2 s. 10 d. I have frequently observed
the women with their Dust Carts always
taking great Care to Collect the
Bones & put them in a Basket,
& at last was curious enough to
enquire what use they made of them.
I was told that they carried them home
& boiled them for the Oil
which they sold & got a good deal
of Money for, for greasing of Carts
& Coaches. They make no further use
of them, but carry them away and

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pile them up somewhere out of the City, accordingly I have seen hundreds of Carcloads lying as you go out at Shoreditch Church in your way to Hackney — Many of these are Carried away in Carts for Manure by the Farmers, but a much greater share is used by the Chymists for distilling the Spt of Hartshorn. Chymistry therefore teaches us no more with regard to the blood than that it is an Animal Substance. Let us see therefore what is to be learnd from a few Simple & obvious Experiments.

The blood of a Healthy Person when it is first drawn, after it has had time to Cool a little, appears to be one uniform red tremulous Coagulum. After it has stood a little longer it begins to separate into two Parts; Crass

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samentum & Serum. This Coagulum-
tum, by pouring Spirits of Wine upon it
may be Coagulated, but if it is ex-
posed to the Air & suffered to Putrefy
it dissolves & liquefies, and when
it is once dissolved by Putrefaction
it cant be coagulated by Ardent
Spirits. on the other hand when it is
Coagulated by Spirits of Wine there
is no Method that we have yet dis-
covered, which is capable of resolving
it. Spirits of Wine have likewise the
Power of hardening the Solids, and these
two Effects sufficiently account for the
great difficulty in Curing Diseases which
proceed from hard Drinking. Topers
have their Livers generally affected, or
obstructions are formed in some or
other of their Viscera, which are often
Productive of Dropsies. I am sorry to

say it, but I can vouch for the truth of it, that the Ladies of this age are too much addicted to hard drinking. & I am confidently of Opinion that a great number of their Complaints proceed from it. but whatever be the Consequence, whether Dropsy or other Complaints, if they have proceeded any length, it is very rarely that they can be cured, they may linger on for a considerable time, but they can never be completely cured, they can only be Palliated. I was called not long ago to visit a very worthy Lady for whom I had a very great regard, She was ill, & I apprehended that her Complaints proceeded from the Cause I have been mentioning, accordingly, tho She was then walking about the House, I informed her friends that I

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did not think She would recover it, and agreeable to what I predicted, after lingering for some Months, She died within this fortnight. I have since been told by some Ladies of her acquaintance; that She used to drink very freely, that they had often seen her disguised, & that they had seen her come a Visiting with her much vainer Spirits, by the assistance of Drink, above what was natural. But to proceed.

We observed before that our Aliments consisted of, Oily Mucilaginous, Phlegmatic & Watery, Saline & Earthy Parts, ~~although Nourishment~~ ~~will be found to exist in the Milk in the Human Body~~ and I may now add that the more Mucilaginous they are the more Nourishment they contain, & hence

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Gellies & all Gelatinous Substan-
ces are justly esteem extreamly Nu-
tritious. Chyle Milk & the human
blood will be found to contain just
such Principles as those I have been
mentioning. Chyle & Milk when
Runnet is added to them separate
into Curds & Whey, Blood, when
it is suffered to stand for some time,
as we before observed, divides into
Serum & Crassamentum. In the Whey
of Milk, & in the Serum of blood, there
is contained Water, Salt, & Coagula-
ble Lymph, as appears from Chymi-
cal Experiments: and this Coagula-
ble Lymph, which is a Mucilagi-
nous Substance very much resemb-
ling the Whites of Eggs, by the appli-
cation of heat or of Spirits of Wine,

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may be Coagulated till it is as hard as horn or as Ambes.

The Crassamentum of blood & the Curd of Milk very much resemble one another. In the Curd of Milk the Cream is contained which is analogous to the Oil of Aliments, and it is that which gives Mellowness to Cheese, for Cheeses made with Skimed Milk, are as hard as a board & can scarce be cut with a Hatchet. In like manner the Crassamentum of blood contains the red oily Particles, which you may wash out till the Crassamentum becomes perfectly white by pouring water upon it. take a Stick & stir it about in blood before it is Cold, & you may collect the Crassamentum, leaving the ~~[illegible]~~ red

of blood therefore according to the
same distinction may be denominated
red Milk & Milk white blood
without any very great improprietys

Particles floating in the Serum, as if you let a Person bleed into warm Water, the Crassamentum will form itself into a Scum on the top, and you may skim it off very easily. That the red Particles are of an Oily nature, there can be no doubt, since it is proved by Experiment, for Gaubius says that they flame when fire is applied to them, like Oil or Cream as any other inflammable Substance. The Crassamentum & red Particles are the most elaborate Part of all the Animal Fluids, and it is the Crassamentum or Coagulable Lymph, which forms the Coagul. Coat upon the Blood. But this Coagul. Coat or Buff oftentimes is not to be observed in the first days of a Pleurisy, not even as a Mucuney, & the reason of it is pretty plain & obvious, for it

Cont

Bartlett has generally been
look'd on by Physicians as a certain
rule for bleeding, & there are some
Physicians
amongst my Acquaintance, who look
upon themselves at liberty to bleed
as long as there is any of it to be seen
on the blood. This was the Case with
Mr Rogers, who attended him
some Physicians
while he was ill of an Acute
Rheumatism, from Gout to Tigue
Mr Rogers continued to order
V.S. to be repeated, for no other reason
than because there was a little appear=
ance on the blood, till in short the last
his Strength was so much exhausted
that he very difficultly recover'd it.
I verily believe that if they had per=
sisted in following that rule they might
have continued to bleed till they had
drawn every drop of blood out of his body

does not appear till the Circulation has been excited & till the Blood has for some time undergone the Violent Action & attrition of the Vessels.

This Buffy Coat does it's Subject to very great diversity on several accounts. if for instance the blood trickels down the Arm while it is drawing from a small Orifice, if the Bandage is too strait, or if the Skin slides over the Orifice so as to prevent it, spouting in a full Stream, in either of these Cases, this Buffy Coat will be no appearance & therefore there is no certainty attending it. 'tis true that whenever it appears, it in general argues too increased a heat and Action of the Vessels, which V.S. is calculated to lessen, but even this may & often is carried too far, & proves very prejudicial.

This Buff is by no means always to

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be lookt on as a Morbid appearance. Persons in the highest health have for the most part the greatest stave of it. take at any time blood from a healthy laboring Country farmer & you may be sure to meet with it, & you will always find cæteris paribus that his strength is in proportion to it. A Horse that is vigorous & Active, that is fit for Hose hunting, that can follow the Hounds from morning till night & can do all that you could require of him has the greatest stave of it. But take that same horse & turn him out to Grass till his blood shall lose this Buff & become what is generally called good blood, & he will grow much weaker & feebler, in short if you continue him there for some time, his blood will become thin & Watery, & in stead of doing the days work I have been desirib-

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he will sweat & faint on using the smallest Exercise, & if he is a Horse of Spirit he will soon run himself till he will drop down dead under you. Sizy blood in general is much better than that which is dissolved, as it argues a strength & vigour of Constitution, & in particular diseases it is a proof that the Vital heat is too great & that the Dispositions of the blood is too much Exalted, both of which it is very easy to lower to any pitch we please by bleeding but when the Constitution is weak when the Circulation is slow and languid, as is indicated by a dissolved & watery blood, it is very difficult to restore strength and vigour to them by the use of Cordials.

We have now showed you what are

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the Effects of the Action of the Solids
upon the fluids, & what are the dif-
ferent Parts which the Animal flu-
ids consist of. I have at the same
time told you that there is little
to be learnt from the Chemical Ana-
lysis of them, & that it teaches us
no more than that they are Ani-
mal Substances. But from their
spontaneous Separation we see that
they chiefly consist of Coagulum
& Serum which are pretty much the forms in which
they appear in the Animal body.
The Proportion which them bears to
one another it is very difficult to
determine, for they differ in almost
every Constitution, and yet a certain
Proportion for the preservation of health
seems to be necessary. The fluids are
no doubt more prevalent in generality
than the Solids there have been many

attempts made to determine what proportion the Fluids bear to the Solids. for this purpose Dr Prieill st dressed an Animal till all the moisture was entirely evaporated, & then compared it, weight with what it had been before when it was entire, but this Experiment is subject to very great Deception, for by this means either a part of the Solids may be also evaporated by the Heat, or a great part of the fluids may be confined in the Vessels, & by Evaporation are converted into Solids —

Another Experiment of this was, to draw off all the blood which would run from an Animal, but this has is very fallacious, for an Animal dies before you can draw off one half of the Circulating fluid. Suppose for Instance that an Animal weighs

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200 Pound, it will die when 2lb of blood is drawn off from it which is no more than 1/10 of its weight. This I have often proved by Experiment. And yet the Heart cannot continue to act after 1/10 of the blood is drawn off, not as well from a deficiency of the blood sent to the Brain, as for want of a sufficient Stimulus, there might perhaps still be three times the quantity of Circulating fluid remaining & lodged in the Muscles, the Glands, the Bones & in the small Branches of the Veins & Arteries which could not by this means be Extracted. Upon the whole I believe we may determine the Quantity of blood in a Middle Sized man to be about 40 or 50 Pound of which 30 is contained in the Veins & 20 in the Arteries.

From the History of the Rise
Preview of the Constitution
and Government of Pennsylvania

Our Saviour reproaches the
Pharisees of laying heavy burdens
thereon men's shoulders which
they were not able to bear —
The Proprietors of Pennsylvania
have done the same —
The Connection that subsisted
between the First Proprietors
and People was like that between a Father
and his Family — the latter attached
by Interest and Affection
the former, revered, for the Wisdom
of his Institutions, and the Fre-
quent use of his Authority —
But now he is become unfor-
giving Landlord strongly dis-
posed to ~~turn~~ convert free Tenants
into abject Vassals; and
to reap where he did not Sow —
On the other hand all who have
Sense enough to know their Rights

[illegible] thought to defend them
[illegible] combined in One Man
[illegible] the said Landlord, and
[illegible] Governments

The Proprietor thinks he does
no honour enough by governing
us by a Deputy — by which
we are so much the farther
removed from the benign as-
pect of the Royal Eye, and the
more exposed to the Pressure
of Self interested Instructions

The Constitution of Pennsylv:
is derived first from the Birth-
right of every British Subject.
2 ly From the Royal Charter gran-
ted to Wm Penn by King Charles
2 and 3 ly from the Charter of
Privileges granted by Wm Penn
as Propr and Governr to the Free-
men of sd Province —

The Birthright of every Brit:
Subject is, to have a Property of
his own, in his Estate, Person,
and Reputation; Subject only

to laws enacted by his Concurrence —

The Royal Charter was granted in 1681 — a most Alarming period when the Nation was in a strong ferment — the Court forming an Arbitrary Plan, and the Countenance of a small Standing Army — — — At this time the Charter Governments of America afforded a Place of Refuge to the Miserable and Persecuted — And as Liberty had been so Sacrilegiously Contracted at home, Penny Cranie even then was made a new Asylum, where all who wished to be free might be for ever — — — —

The Basis of the Grant to Wm Penn was for the Merits and Services of Adm: Penn, and the Comm: desire of his Son to enlarge the Brit: Empire, to Promote useful Commerce: and to civilize the Savages — There is reserved to the Crown the Faith and Allegiance of the Proprietor his Heirs

Assigns, of the Tenants
& Inhabitants, as also the
Sovereignty thereof ——
The Proprietor and his Deputies
are invested with full and Absolute
Power, to enact such Laws as may
be for the Good and happy Go-
vernment of the Province, by &
with the Advice, Consent, and Ap-
probation of the Representatives
of the Free men of sd Province —
He is empowered to erect Courts
of Judicature, appoint Judges
and administer Justice in all forms
and to carry all the Laws into
execution, in such as the Same there
in expressed — Provided they be
consonant to Reason, and not re-
pugnant, but, as near as Conve-
niently may be, agreeable, to the
Laws, Statutes and Rights of
England — With a Saving to the
Crown in Case of Appeals that
in Case of any Sort of Injustice
or Oppression, the Party injured
might be sure of Redress —
In Case of Sudden Accidents the
Proprietor and his Magistrates

are impowered to make fit and wholesome Ordinances from time to time, for the Preservation of the Peace, and the better Government of the Inhabitants, under the same Proviso as above —

To Prevent a Departure from the Faith and Allegiance to the Crown, tho Provided that a Transcript of all Laws, shall, within five years after the Making thereof be transmitted, to the Privey Council, where they shall be, either Confirmed or adjudged Void, as they severally deserve —

The Proprietor is obliged to have an Agent in London, who is to be answerable to the Crown for any Misdemeanor, committed, or willfull Default or Negligent permitted, against the Laws of Trade and Navigation, and to defray the Damage in his Majesties Courts ascertained; and in case of failure, the Government to be resumed and retained till Payment has been made; without any Prejudice however in any Respect to the Inhabitants or Landholders —

The King is never to levy any Tax on the Inhabitants in any shape, unless it be with the consent of the Proprietor, their Governor, Assembly, or by act of Parliament in England —

In Case any Doubt should arise concerning the Meaning of any word or Clause in the Charter, it is always to be construed the most favourably, possible, for the Proprietor; Provided that no Interpretation be admitted, by which the Allegiance due to the Crown may suffer any Prejudice —

In the whole of the Charter, as little as possible is left to future Instructions — Nor is there to be found the least Shadow of Pretence that such Instructions should be Laws

Mr Penn sets out like a Man of Conscience; like a Man of Reason he proceeds; and as a Man of the World he offers the most Plausible Conditions to all, that he might gain

Those

Preaching to his fellow Adventurers, in Lombard Street London
He says, Every Government is free
to the People (Whatever be the form)
where the Laws rule, and the Peo-
ple are a Party to those Laws; and
more than this is Tyranny, Oligar-
chy, or Confusion. — To Support
Power in Reverence with the Peo-
ple, and to secure the People
from the Abuse of Power, that they
may be free by their Just Obedience
and the Magistrates honourable
for their ~~for this~~ Just administra-
tion, are the Great ends of all Go-
vernment

But when the Sense of Action ship
ed from the Mother Country to Ge-
rollany; the Deportment of the Le-
gislator shifted too late of the
Name of God now afforeard, and more
of the Man of the World — One
Point he carry against the Tradi
tions of his Fellowers; namely
the Revocation of Quit Rents
which they had remonstrated again
as a Burden in itself, and added to
the Purchase Money, wds without

Precedent in any other Colony — But he artfully insinuated, that a Government must be Supported with Splendor and Dignity, and that this Expedient would exempt them from other Taxes —

He used much artifice to Prevail with the People of the Province to unite in Legislation and Government, with them of the Lower Counties — by which a Way was found out to lay aside that, and to Introduce another Charter, by which all the Benefits and advantages that were granted to the Provinceals, were equally communicated to both — Now, this was very Artfull in the Proprietor, altho' the King had not granted him the Government of the Lower Counties, as the Duke of York had done the Soyle. For, if the King should assume the Government of the Counties aforesaid, the Charter of Priviledges of the Province would be void, and thereby he at liberty, to impose what Ordinances he

in less than three years after his Penn's arrival, the Dispute that arose between him and Lord Baltimore, furnished him with an excuse to return home — tho the true cause, was his attachment to King James ye. who was then on the Throne, from certain obligations he was under to him, yet not from Principle — the Princes impolitic Plan of Restoring the Roman Ritual by universal toleration seems to have been almost inspired by him — He engaged himself so warmly in his Majesties behalf that he fell under some injurious Imputations. He left the Province to be governed by five Commissioners of State, the Provincial Council, and the General Assembly — We find the Assembly and Council at Variance about their respective Powers and Privileges. And what is more extraordinary, we find the Proprietors in the year 1686

enjoining his Commiss: to dissolve. The Frame of Government by his late Charter constituted they not being able to carry it Point, in 1688 Capt John Blackwell was appointed Deputy Governor, He was a Cunning Man who thought to make Such disclaim of the Proprietary Power so that he would pave the Majority of the Freemen into Proprietary measures. But he met with a Laudable Opposition ——

The Proprietors Interest gained very little ground in the Assembly. In 1693 the King and Queen assumed the Government of the Province into their own hands, It does not appear under what Pretence, Whether to gratify any Displeasure conceived against Mr Penn or in Concert with him ——

Colonel Fletcher was appointed Governor of New York and Pennsylvania, by one and the same Commission, as if there was no such thing as a Charter extant ——

However at his coming the Assembly
had Spirit and Resolution enough to
open their first Session with the
following Resolution Nem: Cont:
That the Laws of this Province
that were in force before the com
ing of this Governor, are still in
force, and that the Assembly have
a Right, humbly to move the Gov:
for a Contin: or Confirm: of them
All which he did, after a good
deal of altercation, except one
relating to Shipwrecks —
In 1696 Markham was appoint
ed Lieutenant Gov: to the Prop:
now reinstated in the Government.
See the Constitution of Govern:
ment Fol: 34-36-37 —
Alterations made by Wm Penn 36.
37 — Three Members were to be
chosen for the Council, and six
for the Assembly out of each
County — But afterwards only
four were allow: of —
The Charter of Privileges as it
now stands Fol: 43 Agreed to
by ye Pro: tor in Person 1701 —

The Territory then Rejected the
Charter, upon which, the
Province, in Virtue of that
Charter, claimed a separate
Representative of their own
which in Point of Number Worth
was fixed at 8 Members for
the three Counties and Ld for
City of Philad.a — now constituted by the Prop.: special Charter — — The Proprietors
left them in this separate Condition — And from this time, the
Time of Gookins being Deputy Governor there was nothing but con-
tinued Scene of Dis = Pute
cention and Controversy, subsqte
between the Different Governors
and Assemblies — The latter com-
plain very heavily of the Prop.:
limiting the Power of his Deputy
whereby they were denied their
Just Rights and Privelages as free
born British Subjects — for he would
not Confirm to them their Chart
ter of Privelages with — such

d the amendments as were distinctive
of their Constitution — That ye Prop:
at proprietors had promised large fresh
ate lages to the first settlers, and grant
ed several Charters, but by his
bad Artifices had brought them all
for at his Will and Pleasure to de-
stroy & Rent — That they had given him
mostly great sums of Money, for negoti-
ating the Confirmation of their
Proprietors Laws, and for making good Terms
and at Home for the People of the
Province, all which he had neglect
ed, and many other failures &
but complained of on the Prop: Part
— the Assembly was Gloriously tena-
cious of the Rights and Claims
of the People — They drew up 13
Articles of Malversation, by
way of Impeachment, against Thos
Penn, the Prop: Minister, to prove
which they offered to produce Wit
nesses, but Evans and Gookin
being both Indigent, they thought
fit to a[illegible] only Forgot, least if Thos
Penn [illegible]

To be a Deputy Governor is to be
have two Masters, One who gives
him his Commission, the other
gives him his Pay — If he does not
fulfill every Command of the
with Rigour, he is in Danger of
being recall'd — And if he does
not gratify the Assembly in
what they think they have a right
to claim, he is Certain to live
Perpetual Broils — And to be
Governor upon such Terms is the
the Most Wretched Thing
Alive —

Sir Wm Keith behaved himself
very well during his Nine years
Administration, Enact many
Salutary Laws, the Displeasing
to the Crown: and restored Tranq
quility to the Province — But
Thro the Malevolence of Ragg
the Secretary

to the Prop: in the Commission he
gives to his Deputy, Reserves to
the Crown and his Heirs, a Final Af-
ent to all such Bills as he Pas-
s into Laws — Which by the way
it does not Invalidate the Who
Commission, is at least Void
in itself — And Whatever Laws
the Lieutenant Governor shall
Pass, cannot be annulled without
the Assent of the Assembly ——
as the Prop: also takes care to im-
pose Conditions of Government, un-
der the Penalty of 2 or 3000 £
the Prop: is Lord of the Soil —
and No Person can Purchase Land
of the Natives without his Per-
mission — by this Means he can fur-
nish himself with what Quantity
he pleases at his own Price, first
dispossessing of what he has bought.

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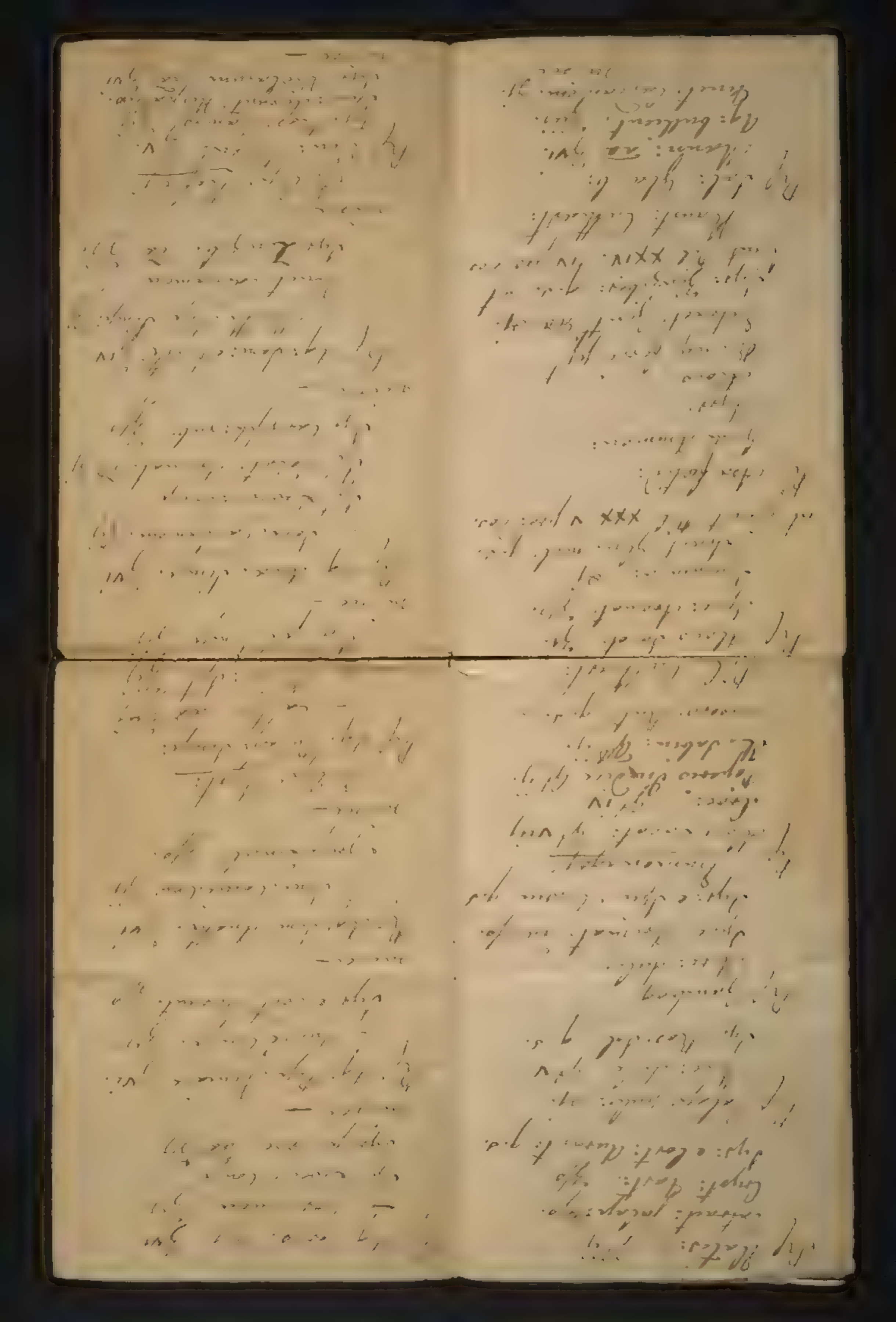

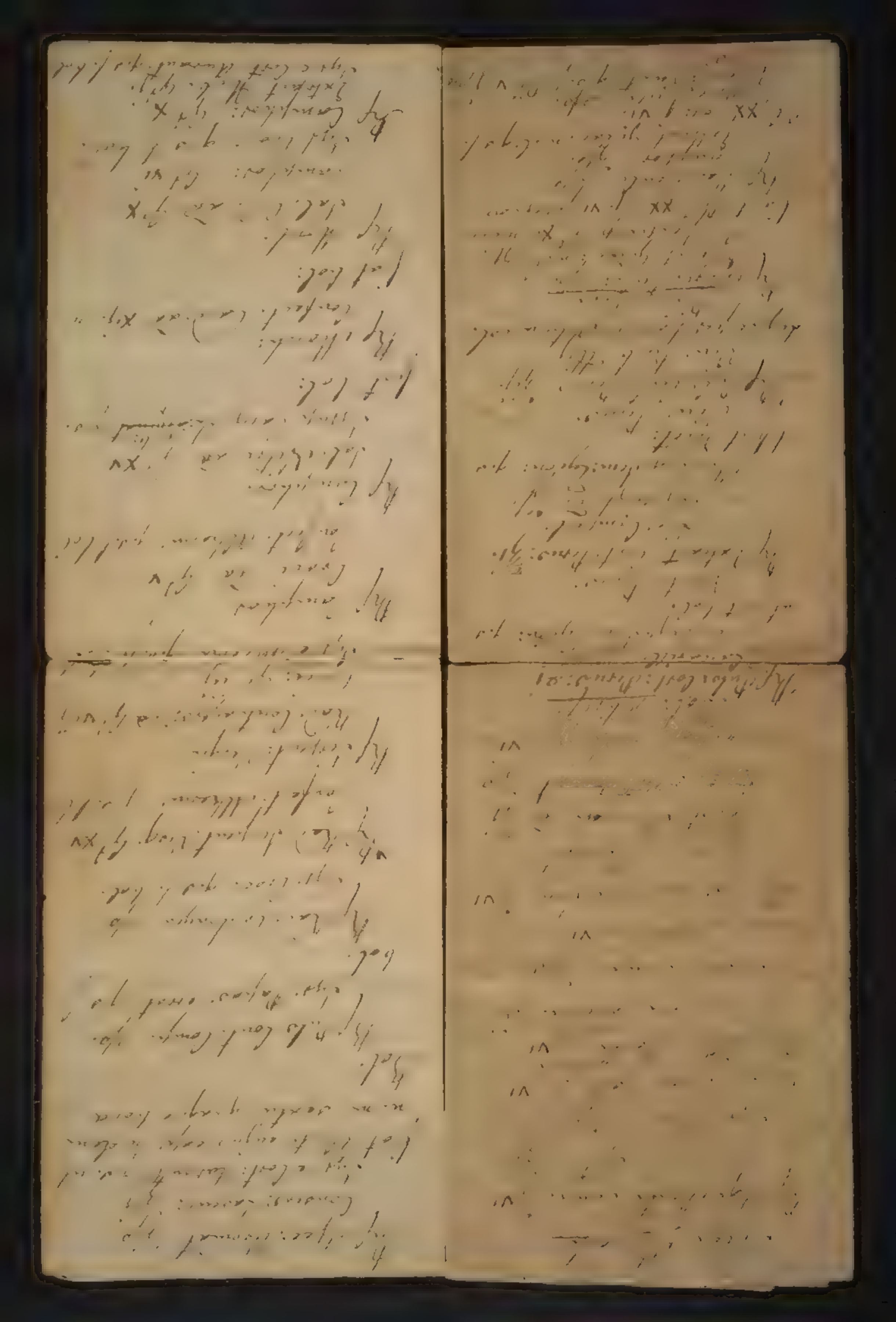

Pil. Alex

℞ Sarsapar. Virg
Rad. Contrayrv. ℥j
Syr. Croc: q.s. f. Pil: xij
Sig: ij sodte quotidiana.

℞ Chond:
Mor. Berry: ℥ss
Rhab. Pomp. q.s. f. Pil
xij sig: ij bis quotidiana

Cut. pil. Aloes

℞ Sp. Lavand. comp. ℥vi.
Sp. Rosm. ℥ij
Syr. Croc. ℥ij
Aq. Cinnam. ℥viii
Sig: ℥ss ter quotidie

℞ Aq: Cinnam: comp. ℥vi.
Sp. Lavand. ℥ij
Syr. Croc. ℥ij
misce —

℞ Camphor. ℥ij
Succ. Alb. ℥ss
Lac Ammon. ℥ss
misce —

℞ Sp. Cinnam. comp. ℥ss
Aq. Lavand. Simp. ℥ss
Succ. Alb. ℥ij
Syr. Croc. ℥ss
misce —

℞ Sp. Lavand. ℥vi
Aq. Cinnam. ℥ij
Syr. Croc. ℥ss
misce — Med: Kesteven

℞ Cortex: Lugat. ℥ij
Pulp: Tamarind: ℥ij
Sp. Vitriol. q.s. ad grat. acid.
Syr: e Succ: Limon. q.s. ut f. Bol.

Cut.

Bol:

℞ Pulv: Jacob: ℥j
Syr. Sing. q.s. f. l. l.

℞ Vit. Alb: gr xxv
Camph: gr xxv q.s. f. l.

℞ Vit. C. ℥j
Rect. Pul. ℥ij
Cons. Quart. q.s. f. l.

Fiat: —

Pulv:

℞ Sal. Prunel. ℥ss.
Sal. Succ. ℥iv
M. Pro bolus ℥iij.
Sacchar: lb ss misce.

Bol.

℞ Sulph. c. cal. ℥vi.
Pulv. Ipec. comp. ℥ss
Zingib. ℥iv
Syr. e Cort. Aurant. q.s.

f. Pil:

℞ Gutta. ℥iv
Extract. Aloes ℥ss
Mitis — ℥j
Syr: Balsam: q.s. f. Pil

Pil:

℞ Syr: Lavand ℥ij
Sal. Succ
Pulv. ana
Al. Succ. ℥ss. x. m.
Sum. Pil no v. fac. xxx.

Pil. Alter. ℞ Aloes Cort. ℥ss
Gutta. ℞ Extract. Aloes ℥ss
Syr. Ext. Rapin. Balsam: Succ. q.s. f.
Pil. Extract. gr xxx. Pil. x. ij. fac. xx.

[illegible] xvi.
[illegible] iv
[illegible] 31
[illegible] 30. iv [illegible]

Prud:

Exquet [illegible] 3s
[illegible] 31
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] 31
[illegible] 3s
[illegible] xvi.
[illegible] 3s
[illegible] 3s
[illegible] 31

Cuccoli:

Tuds: [illegible] x.
[illegible]
[illegible] v [illegible]

[illegible] x.
[illegible] vi.
[illegible] [illegible]

Vod:

[illegible] 31
[illegible] xvi.
[illegible]
[illegible] 31
[illegible] 31
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Lecture 8?

From the Facts already laid down before us we may proceed to treat of the Effects of bloodletting. We remarked what was the rout the blood took in the Course of the Circulation, & likewise took notice that its Composition was then as (Sense according as it is differently acted upon by the force of the Solids, these things it is worth while to remember:

Now the Effects of a loss of blood are two fold upon the Solids, but on the fluids it acts only singly. It relaxes & promotes the Vibrations of the first, but its Effects upon the fluids is only to thin, & then attenuate them.

There is no difficulty in conceiving how bloodletting should relax the Solids, since the Vessels being filled with blood must necessarily keep them distended, but the difficulty is to understand how it can promote this Oscillatory Vibrations. This however is as true as the former, For let it be remembered that it is necessary, for the Circulations going on equably, that there should be a certain Proportion between the quantity of the Fluids & the force of the Solids, for when the Quantity of the blood is too great, the fibers are kept too much upon the Stretch, and are consequently rendered incapable of Acting, & hence the Pulse in Plethoric Persons is often Oppressed, and in this Case it is always relieved by bleeding

Rushham advises the Young Practitioner if he should be anyways doubtfull in this Case, to apply his fingers to the Pulse in the other Arm, while the Patient is a bleeding, and if it beats stronger & more open he may be sure that he is in the right, & as long as it rises he may continue with safety.

This Rule is very universal & well apply to all Diseases proceeding from Plethora, the Solids of the Humain body in this respect, are much like a Bow, which when over bent it looses its force, but after it is released it again in time recovers itself. In like manner when blood is drawn, the fibers are put loose upon the stretch, there is less blood thrown into the Cavities of the Heart, & less is thrown out from than into the Arteries.

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A Lethargic Stupor is a very frequent Symptom in a Plethora proceeding from an Over fullness of blood in the Brain, how often too do we meet with Hæmorrhages from ruptured Vessels, all these are relieved by bloodletting. V. S. therefore promotes the Circulation in a Plethora, but in all other Cases it weakens it. for Since the blood is the Cause of the Contraction of the Heart, if it is sent in too small quantity to that organ it of Course must weaken it. A full hard tense a quick Pulse, wch prove that the Circulation is too much excited, always require it. Galen's tells a Story of a young Gentleman's he was called to see, who labourd under a fever, at the time when detors he came he found him delirious and

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with a full quick & throbbing Pulse
& he was raving with a Delirium.
He immediately ordered him to be bled
very freely, & he stood by while the
Operation was performing. For short
he suffered him to bleed till the De=
lirium quite left him, & the People
standing by were so much surprised
with the suddenness of the change
that they cried out It Jugulat fe=
brem, We can therefore at any time
lower the Vis Vitæ as much as
we please by blood letting.
But that the Circulation of the blood
is also sometimes promoted by bleeding
is proved by a Case related by Sydan=
ham. A hearty young fellow was
seized by a Stupor & Lethargy, he was
rendered unfit for performing the duties
of life, & remained quite heedless and

insensible, on examining his Pulse, it
was Oppressed & Labouring. He ordered
him to be bled, & immediately ~~to his great surprise~~ one of
the most Violent fevers broke out, that
he had ever an Opportunity of Observing.
however he was not at all surprised at
this, as he knew very well what was
the matter, but ordered him to be bled
a second time; & after it was twice or
thrice repeated he began to recover,
& in short by this Method he effectu-
ally Cured his Patient. Upon the whole
Whenever the Quantity of blood, with
respect to the Solids is too great, V.S.
must always be usefull, whereas
whenever it is under Par, it is al-
ways hurtfull. If we blad in the
Nervous of Putrid fever, it will often
not be in the Power of Medicines
or Cordials to raise the Pulse, but

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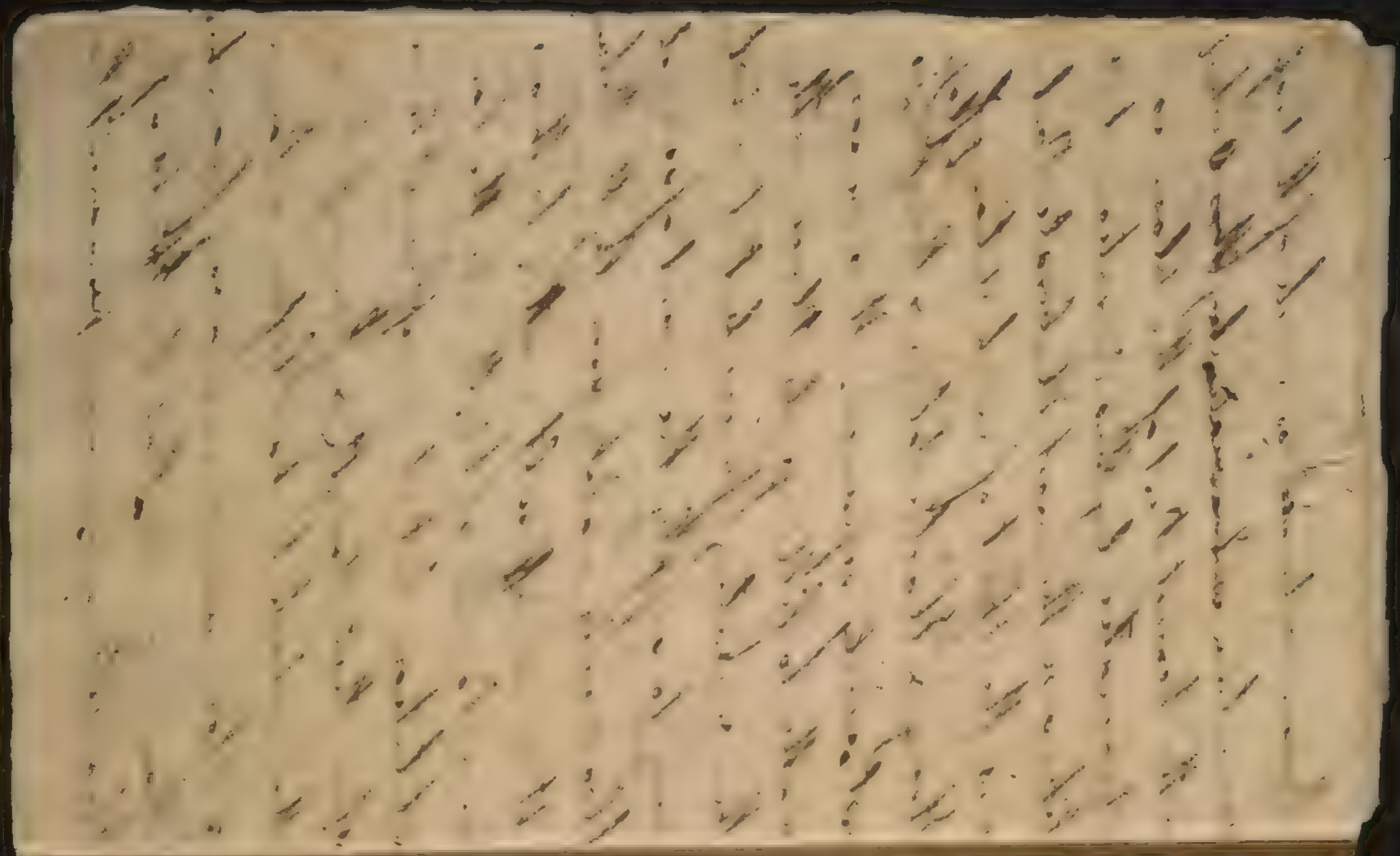
in the Inflamatory fever it is alwaysin our Power by the help of Venæ Section to lower it. In an Inflamatory fever therefore blood-letting is always indicated, in a Nervous or Putrid Fever seldom if ever. Strong & robust People always bear bleeding very well, but weakly Persons are always the worse for it.

I before observed that the one Effect of bloodletting was to thin the fluids. This is so manifest that I have more than once known a Dropsy brot on merely from too great a discharge of blood from a wound or bloodletting. Take two Strong & healthy Men & by bleeding him plentifully it is ten to one but you may throw him into a Dropsy. The

Reason is because so much of the Crassamentum, ~~which is evacuated by this Operation~~ which is the Densest Part of the Blood, is Evacuated by this Operation, it is likewise the most Elaborate Part, as is the Effect of much Action, it Keeps Strong & Elastic Solids, & therefor is not easily repaired. It is an easy matter to fill up its Place with thin & watery Juices, but it is not easy to supply the want of so much Blood, as is readily seen by the Patient It is no difficult matter to throw in a Pound of broth into the Constitution, but it is difficult to restore that Strength & firmness to a Man which he had before a Pound of blood was drawn away from he Hence we see that the Effects of Bloodletting are more permanent than



than of any other Evacuation. by Urine, by stool & by sweat, it is only the thinner & more watery Parts of the Fluids, that are drawn off, whose Place may again very soon be supplied by diluting liquors, but this is not the Case with V.S. and there always is a Proportion between the Strength of a Person & the quantity of Craffamentum in his blood & Vice versa - but we can form no judgment of this from the appearance of the blood, because this differs so much according to Circumstances. for if the blood is kept in a warm Place it is almost all of it converted into Serum, but if it is exposed to Cold & frosty weather it almost all vanishes Craffamentum, & this too in Persons who are actively employed in

every respect equal. this however may be held as a very universal Maxim that whenever there is too much Evacuation V.S. is always usefull but when there is too much Serum it is always hurtfull.—

If ever you meet with a Stagnation of the Blood, where the fluids have not room to Circulate on account of a Plethora, as appears by a Stupor Inertia or especially if these Symptoms happen after being accustomed to drink much wine or to use much Exercise, or if the Pulse is full tense quick & throbbing, which Indicate that the Impetus of the Blood is too much exerted, or if the fluids appear to be too dense & viscid, in all these Cases, you may be assured that great benefit will arise from V.S.

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But on the other hand, if the Circu-
lation is too weak, if the Pulse is
feeble & languid, or if a Girl for in-
stance labours under a Chlorosis
it is ten to one, if you bleed her, but
what you throw her into a Dropsy,
or if a Patient is already Dropsical
by drawing blood away you will
certainly increase the Collection of
the Waters. in general, wherever we
want to Excite the Circulation by
warm Sudorifics, or wherever we think
that Confectio Cordiace is Indicated
V.S. must certainly prove hurtful.
it is like throwing water upon fire
with a view to make it burn brighter.
In Nervous & Putrid fevers therefore
in general it is dangerous to distract
to draw blood from them.

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Bleeding is in general much more useful & necessary in the Country than in London. After having been used to see the repeated & plentifull bleedings that were prescribed & with very good success in the Country, I was surprised upon coming to London to see with how much timidity they prescribed it at St Thos's Hospital instead of twelve or fourteen Ounces which we did not scruple to take away two or three different times, they seldom ventured to order above seven or Eight & were very Cautious in venturing to have the Operation repeated. At first I thot this was trifling with the Disorders & was sure that this could be of little use to the Patient, but I soon found that notwithstanding these small bleedings it was very difficult to prev-

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=vent the Pulse from Sinking, and the Disease from degenerating into a Putrid Fever. In short I have so often since seen the truth of this verified in my own Practice, that I never bleed in London without fear & trembling. There is such a strong disposition in all Fevers to turn Putrid that we are to be extreamly Cautious in using it. I can at any time, & have frequently with a great deal more freedom given my Patient Arsenic. As there are very few Fevers in the Country, but require bleeding, so there are very few in London that will admit of it, and these always affect Strong, and robust Persons, but Puny, Tender, delicate Patients are always hurt by it. May so opposite are then two different sorts of People, that I will

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venture to say that there never was
yet a weakly tender Chlorotic Patient,
affected with an Inflamatory fever,
nor a strong robust Man, unless he
had been greatly exhausted by bled-
ing or other Evacuations, affected with
a low nervous fever. however these
are generally pretty easily distinguish-
-ed from one another, & the Pulse
will generally indicate whether we
are to bleed or not.

The Point now comes to be discussed
what Part it is best to draw blood
from. this Question has been much
agitated by Physicians, & there have
been very numerous & powerfull Ad-
vocates for both Sides of it. the Anti-
ents believed in the Doctrine of revul-
sion & Derivation, by the first of which
they meant to draw away the blood from

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one Part of the body to another, by the second the draw or derive the blood to a Part. Thus in Obstructed Menses they made use of derivation, & in Case of wasted Limbs or the like they that by drawing blood from them, to turn the Current of the blood & to make it flow into them with the greatest impetus. but in Diseases, of the head &c where there was too great an Accumulation of blood, they made use of revulsion. And indeed there have been some strong Advocates for this Doctrine even within these 50 years. but the generality of Physicians now adays are pretty well agreed in thinking that if there actually is any difference is a general fullness of the blood, it is quite a Matter of indifference. Yet notwithstanding I have known some very

judicious & sensible Physicians, who have in some Cases been extreamly particular about what Part they order Blood to be taken. but this is a mere trick & done out of Compliance to the humours of the People, whose Prejudices it is the interest of every Physician to humour as much as is Convenient. In Obstructions Menses therefore they are very carefull to order blood to be drawn away from the foot rather than from any other Part of the body, for this exactly corresponds with the long received Opinion of the Old Women, & they would call him a fool or a Madman that would order as any other. In an Apoplexy, instead of bleeding at the Arm, by all means open one of the Jugulars, for there is a great Apparatus & show of Art ~~with~~ in this which take wonderfully

with the Vulgar. but, depend upon it, whenever there is a real occasion for bleeding, where the Arteries in general are too full, or where the circulation of the blood is too rapid, it is entirely a matter of indifference from what Part you bleed, & whenever you bleed under these Circumstances you will always find it usefull. but if on the other hand, there are none of these indications for bleeding that I have just now laid down, bleed from what Part you will & you may be sure of doing a detriment to your Patient. The Doctrine of revulsion, & Derivation is a mere Joke, & there is no solid Argument, but what can be easily overturned, that can be offered in support of it. All we have to do is to chuse

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a Vein that will bleed most freely
for there is a great difference in the
Advantage arising from bleeding
according as the blood runs more
or less freely. I have often known ℥xij
taken in a full Stream do much more
than Sixteen Ounces when it bled but
slowly. It is likewise of much more
service in Inflamatory Diseases to
take away a large quantity of blood
at once than to submit the affair to
small & repeated bleedings. The
Impetus of the blood is more imme=
diately taken off, & instead of being
more & more impacted by the Vis a
tergo into the Inflamed Part, there
is for a time as it were a retrograde
motion, and for this reason in Pleu=
risies & all highly Inflamatory
Diseases, it is no bad rule always

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to bleed ad Deliquium Animi, and in
Cases where the Symptoms are very
urgent, to prevent the Patients faint-
ing too soon, it is best to do it in
a reclining Posture, by this means
I have known more benefit received
from drawing XX Ounces at once in
the beginning of an Inflammatory fever
than from three times that quantity
taken by small bleedings, but at
repeated intervals. Dr Rutherford
of Edinburgh used to order XXX oz
to be drawn at once, but this rule
must vary greatly, according to the
Age & Constitution of the Patient, and
where you may take away 18 or 20
Ounces in the Country, I have ob-
served that we dare not venture to
take above 10 or 12 oz in London.
Upon the whole, the Effects of blood=

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letting are merely Mechanical, as in a Hydraulic Machine, if it was over distended or overloaded with any fluid, you would naturally let some of it out to restore an Equilibrium, & to let the remainder circulate more freely, and you can always tell by the Pulse & by the Appearance of the Patient when B.S. will & when it will not prove usefull —

Questions in Ethics

Philos. III

Sic Martius

Philosophical Government.

What is 1st Natural Philosophy? How many rules of Philosophy are there? What is the 1st, 2d & 3d Rules? What is the Only Method of Proceeding in Nat. Philosophy? Wt the Synthetic? Is it probable that all matter is one and the same? Wt are the Principles to which we endeavour to reduce all Matter? Wt are the general Prop.ts of all Matter? Wt is the Extension? How many fold is it? What is the Ratio of these Dimensions to others of like kind respectively? Wha to Solidity? Is it demonstrable that Figurability is a Property of all Matter? How? What are the Figures that Make a Plenum? What is Divisibility? How Demonstrable that Matter is Infinitely Divisible? Wha to Mobility? Wha to the Vis Inertiæ of Matter? From whence Does it arise? Wha to Attraction? How can it be accounted for? Wha to Repulsion? Wt Fluid Proposition with the

What is the Proportion of the Force with which Bodies attract? How many kinds of Attraction are there? What is the Attraction of Cohesion? What its Laws? How are the two first Laws demonstrated? How the 3? How 4th and 5th? How 6th? How 7th? How 8th? In what Proportion do Glass Tubes attract? Can Water ascend in them? How is the Lenticular Curve formed? What the Reason that Glass cannot be Wetted with Mercury? Why are some bodies Hard and others Soft? Some fixed, others fluid? Some Elastic? Some non Elastic? How may we account for the Growth of Plants from the Doctrine of Cohesion? How from the Circulation of the Fluids in Animals? What the Reason of Soldering Metals? of Melting? of Ebullition? of Vapours? of Drops? of Distillation? What Filtration and the Reason of it?

What's Sublimation? What Precipitation? What's Crystalization? What ye Reason of Each?
Can we account for Volcanoes, Earthquakes, Damp posts from Cohesion & Repulsion, and how? How account for Fermentation?
What's Magnetic Attraction? What's its Laws? Are the Laws of it Constant and uniform?
What Cause can be assigned for the Inclination and Variation of ye Needle? How many degrees has it been observed to incline or Vary?
Is its Variation Regular and Fixed? How may Magnetic Attraction be reduced Visible? What will destroy magnetic Force? How can artificial Magnets be Made? What's the Attraction of Gravitation? Is this a different kind of Attraction from Cohesion? If so — How Proved? What are its Laws? Is there also Rate Density in any Body?

Can there be an absolute Plenum? By what Arguments can it be demonstrated that there is a Vacuum? How is the absolute Weight of Bodies Estimated? How do we estimate the Density of Bodies, Unequal in Bulk and equal in quantity of Matter? To the Velocity of all Bodies descending freely by Gravity equal? In what direction? In what Proportion will a Body be attracted on the Surface of two Spheres of Unequal Bulk but Equal Density? Are the attracting forces of Spheres Proportional to the Squares or Cubes of their diameters? If a Perforation was made thro the Earth and a Body let fall would it stop at the Center? What is the <u>attraction of Electricity</u>? What is the Reason of its Name? Does it appear to be of a quite different kind from that of Cohesion? If how many sorts is it?

In what do they Differ? What are the general Properties of Electrical Attraction? can a Bottle be Electrified more and more ad Infinitum? What is to be Electrised Positively? What Negatively? When a Bottle is Electrised at the Bottom negatively, and at the Top Positively how can the Equilibrium be restored? What form of a Body best Draws off Electrical Fire by Attraction, from another Electrified Body? By what means Electric Fire be thrown or drawn off from a Body? By what means can the Repellency between a Cork and an Electrified Iron Ball be destroyed so as that Ball will attract the Cork? Where is Probably the Residence or grand repository of Electric Matter? What are Electrics Per se? Will these conduct the Electric Fluid?

Is Lightning the Same with Electric Fire? Why are Lightnings often crooked? Are Clouds Electrified Negatively or Positively?
What is Probably the Reason of a Thunder Clap? Is Electric Fire the same with Culinary Fire? Do ye Particles of the Electric Fluid Attract or repel Each other? Can they be condensed? Is Electric Fire accumulated on the Surface or in the Substance of ye Bodies Electrified
Does it appear Cold or Hot? A Cold Shower of Sand? What is the Reason why the Electrical Apparatus will not Produce the same effects in Wet as in Dry Weather?
What is Motion? What is absolute Motion? What is Relative Motion? What is the Motion Perceived by us when in Bodies moving the same way with unequal Velocities? What when moving contrary ways?

What when Moving the same way
with equal Velocity? How may
we discover the absolute Motion
of Bodies? What is accelerated
motion? What is retarded Motion?
What Equable? What's equably
accelerated? What Equably retarded
What is the Velocity of motion?
The Velocity of a Body in Motion
being given what will be the Space
passed over? The Time given what
the Space? Space given what ye
velocity? The Space wt ye Time?
Neither Time nor Velocity given
how do we estimate ye Space?
What is the Momentum of Bodies?
How are we to estimate the force
of Bodies in Motion? In what
Ratio is the force of the same
or equal Bodies in Motion?
What's the first Law of Motion
From What Cause does it arise?
Wt ye Second L? What will be the
Effect of one Body with an assign'

degree of Velocity (Suppose 8) Strike
an equal Body at Rest? How is
the Velocity after of Stroke, in
any such case, of non Elastic
Bodies to be found? What will
be the Velocity of Bodies after
the Stroke, if being equal in
Moment they meet? What if one
with 10 Velocity meet another
equal with 8? 10t if one with
12 Velocity overtake and impinge
on another with 8? What if A of
Quantity 3 V. 10 Impinge on B.
2. 2 at rest? Wt if A. 2. 3. V. 12.
overtake B. 2. 2 V. 6 — 6? —

See Fol: 13 — —

What is the 3 Law of Motion.
How is this Demonstrated
Why do nonelastic Bodies retain the impressions made
upon them? Why do elastic
ones rebound? How does it ap-
pear that any Motion in Elas-
tic Bodies is destroyed by a
Stroke, being their Parts restor
themselves
What is the Rationale of Flying
What — of Swimming
What — of Rowing —
What are the Properties of
Motion in Bodies descending
freely by the force of gravity?
How does it appear that this Velo-
city is proportionate to the times
How — that the Spaces are as
the squares of the times —
How can the 6th Property be Proved

What is the Ratio of the times to the spaces?
Suppose a body fall 16 feet in 1"
what is the ratio of its Momentum?
Wh? a Body falling by Gravity wes come to a uniform Motion?
Whether will a big or small Body soonest come to a Uniform Motion?
Whether with a swift or slow Motion soonest —
Will an Arrow be less time in rising, being projected upwards, than in falling —
What are the Properties of Motion in Bodies descending on an inclined Plane?
In what does these agree with the properties of a free Descent by Gravity — What is the Ratio of one to the other — What is the difference of time in descending the Diameter and another Cord of a Circle —

What is the Difference of their Velocities at the lowest Part?
What is a Pendulum?
What is its Laws and Properties?

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What if an Elastic Body A 2 B. V. 10 meet B 2, 2 V. 5
What if A 2, V 8 meet B. 2, V 12
What if A V 10 meet B. V 0
What is Compound Motion?
What is its resolution?
How are forces resolved
What is the Ratio of the force of an Oblique Stroke to a Direct one and Vice Versa
What is the Difference between elastic and non Elastic Bodies so to Oblique Percussion —

See 4 & 11

By wt Ratio is the length of the Pendulum determined? Where is the Centre of Percussion in a homogeneous rod? Of What Uses is a Pendulum besides the Measure of time —

By what Rules can any height be determined by it? How does it help to determine the figure of the earth? What's the fittest Matter for a Pendulum? how is the [illegible] usefulness of the Mat[illegible] [illegible] formed? How is a Cycloid formed? What is Properties? What's a Projectile? What the Amplitude? What kind of a line does it describe and why such? What Elevation will give the greatest possible amplitude? In what time will a Projectile describe its line? What will be the difference between the time a Bodies falling Projected horizontally or a Plane and one drop from the same Height? Since the Surface of the Earth revolves at the rate of several Miles in a Minute, how can we account for the Descent of Perpendicular Projectiles to the same Place from whence thrown

What are the Central forces?
How do you account for the Circular motion of a Body about a Circle?
What's the Projectile force?
What Proportion does it bear to the Centrifugal?
to the Quantity and Matter consiederable in a Bodies Centrifugal force? that the revolving Bodies be supposed equal, then if the times are equal but Circles unequal, what's the ratio of the Centrifugal forces? What if the Celerities not the Circles are Equal? What — if the Circles are equal? If the Central forces not the Circles are equal what will be the Periodical time? What if With unequal Circles the Celerities are equal?
What if neither the times nor the Velocities are Given?
When are the Centrifugal forces as the Squares of the Distances Inverse

Give the Reasons for all these
Whether is Gravity greater at
the Equator or at the Poles?
How — find the Proportion betwe
them? How — the force of
gravity at the Moon?
How can we account for the di
ferent Gravity at the Equator
and at the Poles?
What's the centre of Magnitude
What — of Motion? What —
of Gravity? What are the
Properties of the last?
Where is the Centre of Gravity
in Spheres, Circles, Squares &c —
Where — in a hollow Cone or
triangle? Where — in a Solid Cone?
Where in the Human Body?
Why do some Bodies stand firmes
and that when inclined?
Why some roll other's die?
How can the Centre of Gravity desc
when the Body rises?

How account for the Selffilling Bucket? Whats a common centre of Gravity? How found. How discover the Common Centre of Gravity between the Earth and Moon? how between the Sun and any or all the Planets? What are the Mechanical Powers? Why so called? Whats a Lever? Whats an Equilibrium between the Weight and Power? See Fig: 9 Plate 6. — Of how many kinds is the Lever and What are they? What is a Proportional Ballance? What is the Ratio of the Power to the Weight in a Steelyard? Whats the advantage of raising weights by a Pulley? how estimate the force of Lateral Pulleys combined? of Fig: 4. 8. 9 of Plate 8th

What Ratio between the Weight and Power in the Axis in Peritrochio? What in the inclined Plane? What — as to the Wedge? What — as to the Screw? What allowances at a Medium are to be made for friction — & friction Proportionate to the Surface of Moving Bodies — From what Cause does it arise? How may it be remedied? What are compound Machines? When are they in greatest Perfection? What is a Jack? What is the Power, and resistance to be overcome? Of What use is the Fly? Does it increase the Force of the Engine? In Clocks & Watches what is the Power, and resistance to be overcome? By what Machinery is the Power in a Watch kept Equable & uniform through the time of its going? What is the connection between the several Wheels? What is an Engine? How does that work

See Plate 12

Whats a Centerum? How is that in Fig 2 Constructed and wrought? What the Power and resistance in Water Mills? Is the Motion of the Water Wheel Equal or accelerated? How can the force of the Water be found? Whats the Construction of a breast Mill? Wt of an Undershot Mill? In Wind Mill whats the Best Position of the Sails, Direct, right, or Obliquely Wt Degrees of Obliquity? What Degrees of Obliquity are best? In Wt Ratio is the force of the Wind in the Sails? How may this Ratio be Determined by the Rules under Anot: 46 Art 24.? Under What angle with the Stern, Will a Rudder easiest turn a Ship? Or the Gates of a Lock on a River easiest Sustaine the Pressure of the Water? What are the remarkable Properties of Wheel Carriages

What's Hydrostatics?
What's a Fluid? How Does it appear that Fluid Particles are Small? How - that they are Smooth. How that they are round? How that they are Fluid? How that they are incompressible? Why is that a Fluid has Weight in its Proper Place, as well as in Vacuo?
Is the Pressure of a Fluid Distinct from its Gravity? Does it Press upwards? Does it Press in any other Direction but up and downwards? On what Proportion is Lateral Pressing? Why is the Surface of a Fluid even? Why Spherical? Why can we not observe that Sphericity in a Pail or Pond of water? At what Distance will we begin to lose sight of an Object on a Plane Such as the Sea - How may the Quantity of Lateral Pressure be estimated?

REVERSE IA

Whats the difference between this and the Pressure on the Bottom? Whats the Ratio of the Whole Pressure on the Sides and Bottom, to the weight on the Bottom? How shall we find the Bottom Pressure in a Vessel of a triangular or other Oblique form? Whats the Difference between the action of Solids and fluids? Is the Pressure of the fluid on the Bottom, always only to the quantity of Matter? How is the Hydrostatic Paradox explained and Demonstrated? Will a Solid be of the Same weight in a fluid as in Vacuo? If not whats the Difference and why such? Will Bodies of unequal Bulk that are in equilibrio in Aire be so in Water? Whats the Difference between absolut and Specific Gravity?

How is the absolute weight found? How the Specific Gravity? How the Magnitude? Can a Body Specifically lighter than Water sink in it? If in part what's the Proportion of the Part to the Whole?

Can a Body of equal gravity with a Fluid, ascend or descend in it? By what Gravity do any Bodies Descend in a fluid? Can a Body lighter than a fluid rest at Bottom or one heavier swim? What's the Hydrometer?

How used to Determine Gravities? How are they Determined by the Hydrostatick Ballance?

Can the Specific Gravity of Bodies be determined by weighing the Same Bodies in them Severally? Can that of Solids be Discovered by weighing them in the Same fluids

Will the Specific Gravities of Bodies be the Same in Summer and Winter? How may we find the Pressure of Water against a Sluice? The Magnitude and Weight given, how find the Specific Gravity? How find the Quantity of Gold and Silver in Mixture, known the Specific Gravity of the Compound Being 16 and that of Gold to Silver as 19 to 11? Of What use are Hydrostatics be to Physicians Druggists; Miners &c.

If a Body move in Different fluids in what Ratio will it be resisted by them?

If two different globes of equal quantity of Matter and Velocity move in the Same fluid, in what ratio resisted? If the same globe move in the Same fluid with different velocities how the resistance

What Hydraulics? —
From what Causes can the
ascent or Descent of fluids
be accounted for? Why does
the fluid in Fig. 5 Plate 16
rise in the Duct as high, and
no higher, than in the reser-
voir? How account for the
running of Rivers? The Canal
being the Same, will the Depth
of the Stream of Water continue
the Same? Not Why?
Will a River come to run
with a Uniform Velocity?
How are Rivers so Continu-
ally supplied with water?
How acct for intermitting
Springs? How for reciprocat-
ing? How for Water rising in
the bended Syphon? How for
that in Jet d' eaus? Why does
the Jet rise as high as the foun-
tain?

In what ratio are the Momenta of Spouting fluids?
In what their quantity and velocity? From whence will a Spout have the greatest Magnitude? Does an Horizontal Agitedge cause a greater or less Amplitude? Does a Perpendicular Agitedge retard or accelerate? How does it appear that the Pressure of Air will cause fluids to ascend?
By what Means does water raise in Pumps? Is it the Best form of a Pump to have the Pipe and Barrel equal, if not in what Ratio should the one be to the other?
To what height can the Water be raised by a Simple Piston in a Pump? How does the prime Pump work? How the Sucking? How the Marcuvel? How does Newshames Engine work Plate 23 Fig 1 –

How the fire Engine Fig 2?
What is the Eolipile? What is
its use? How appear that wa-
ter is moved and varied by
attraction? How account for
the Tides of flood and Ebb?
Why are these at the same
time in both Hemispheres?
What is the reason of Spring
Tides? What of Neap tides?
Are the opposite tides of
Flood always equally high?
Why are the tides Daily about
an hour later? Why is it not
always high water, when the
Moon is in the Meridian of
the Place?
Why have we not the Highest
Vernal and Autumnal Tides
when the Sun is in the Equinox?

What is Pneumatics?
What are the Peculiar Properties
of Air? Is the Air contained in
Bodies of an elastic or fixed
state? If the latter how does
it appear? Can Air be generated
or destroyed by arts? If so how?
Is Air heavy? If so how can
the Weight of it be ascertained?
Is it all homogeneous or of the
same Specific Gravity? What
is the Mean weight of a Cubic
Inch of Air? What is the
Barometer? What form is Best?
How can heights be measured
by the Barometer? Prove it?
Whence arises the Aerial Elas-
ticity? In what Ratio do the
Particles of Air repell each
other? What is the nature and use
of the Sea Gage? In what Ratio
is the Weight of Air to Water?
In what to Mercury? Is the Air
all of an Equal Density?

If not, in what Ratio does it decrease? How may the height of the Atmosphere be Discovered if the density were Equal?
What is its real Weight?
How investigated? What is the weight of this on a Square Inch or foot? Why does not such a Weight crush us to Pieces?
By What Experiment is the Weight of this demonstrated? By What the spring of the air? What is the Ratio of its Weight to its spring? And how is that Ratio Demonstrated? Is air Necessary for Animal life? Is it Necessary for fire and Flame?
Is it Necessary for the ascension of Smoke? Is it for Sound Can air be Burned? If so, will it answer for the Uses of Animal Life? Has the Air Influence on Putrefaction? Has it on the growth of Plants?

How may we account for Persons
descending deep into Water, in
a diving Bell without its being
filled with Water? What is the
Rationale of Cupping?
What influence has the Heat on
the Air? What the Cold? How do
we find their different Degrees?
What's the Best form and Mat-
for a Thermometer?
What's an Hygrometer? What's
the Best kind? How does it show
the Moisture of the Air? How
does an Air Gun Discharge?
What's the form and Manner of
Working the Air Pump? What's
Wind? What's the cause of a Cur-
rent of air? Can it Blow from
different Points to One and the
Same Place at the Same time?
What's the Reason of General
Easterly Winds, under the Equator
in the Atlantic Ocean? Why are
the Trade Winds Generally in the

Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, from
N. East and S. East? How may
the Several Monsoons be accounted
for? How — the Tornadoes? X
Why do the Trade winds blow
upon the Land on the Coast of
Africa? Why are the Winds any
where Variable? Are there Tides
of Air? If so, to what height will
they rise? What is, Least, Greatest,
and Mean Velocity of the
Air? How Discovered? ——

X How is it that the Tides of
the Polar Air are not exhausted
seeing the Winds always blow
from them, towards the Equator?

What is Sound? By what means is the Sensation of Sound excited, What is the Conchea of the Ear? What is the Meatus Auditorius? What is the Membrana Tympani What the Malleus? What the Incus? What the Os Orbiculare What the Stapes? What the Vestibulum? What the Cochlea? What the Eustachian tube? What the Acoustic Nerve? Why do People generally open their Mouths when hearing very attentively? If What kind are Sonorous Bodies How is Sound Propagated as in Plate 33 fig 4 & 5? In what direction are the Waves of Sound propagated? How comes it that it is to Pass, that the same Sound is heard by Persons at all Points from the Sounding Body In what Ratio does the Density of Aerial waves decrease? Why so?

What is the Greatest Distance at which Sound is Audible? With what Velocity does it Move? Whether Greatest in Summer or Winter? Has the Wind any Influence on the Velocity of the Sound? What Difference is there in the Extent of Waves Excited by the Same Stroke, with the reason of the Answer? Are the Sounds caused by Different Bodies at one Instant? If so, what is the reason?

What is the Cause of an Echo? Under what Angle are the Particles of Air reflected from an Obstacle? Where is the Audible Place? At what Distance must the resounding Object be, that the Echo may be distinct? By Can Distances of Objects be measured by an Echo? By What means does the Speaking Trumpet increase the Strength of the Sound? In what Ratio increase it? What is the best Form of Such a Trumpet? Why So?

Is there any Difference between the strongest and weakest Sounds, with respect to Velocity? What is the reason of Different Tones, as Grave or Acute? In what Ratio will the Times of Vibrations of Musical Strings be to each other. If other things equal, the lengths be as two to one. What the Ratio of their Vibrations? What if their Densities are as two to one, What if their Tension be as 4 to 8? In what Ratio is the Tone of a Flute? What is concord in Music? What Unison? What an Octave? What a Diapason? What the Diatessaron? What the Diatonic Scale of Music, and how explained? What notes make a Perfect Concord? What Harmonical Propr between 3 Numbers? What between four? Of 3 Numbers 2 being given how shall we find the 3d in harmonic Proportion? Of 4 Numbers 3 given how find the 4th

What Ratio does a series of Numbers in Harmonic Proportion bear to each other? What is the reason why a Musical Cord Vibrating will cause a Neighbouring Cord that is in Concord with it to Vibrate tho not Touched?

Is Light a Quality or a Body? If the latter how is it Manifested? What its Nature? How appears that its Particles are exceeding Small? How does it appear that they are of Different Magnitudes? How does it appear they are reflected from every point of a Body? How does it appear they Proceed in right line directions? How is its Velocity Discovered? How long in Coming from the Sun to us? How long in coming from a fixed Star? How does it appear that its intensity will be inversely as the Squares of the Distances?

Does its Velocity cause heat & light burning? If so how does it appear? Is there absolute heat or Cold in Nature? Why not? Can the Rays of Light be Condensed? How? In what Ratio is the Density of Rays in the Focus of a burning Glass? The Focal distance given what will be the Power of burning in the Focus? The area of the Glass given — What? Which is given — What? Whats the Reason of Opacity in Bodies? What of Transparency? Are the Particles of Bodies in themselves either Opaque or Transparent? How made evident that a Ray of Light reflected takes the shortest course possible from one Point to another? Whether is the strongest reflection from the 1st or 2d surface of a transparent Body? In what case will the reflection from the 2d Surface be greatest? In what Manner and by what Casualty is Light reflected?

Is the Ratio of the Sine of Incidence to that of Reflection constant or variable? What is the Ratio out of Air into Water or Glass? What Medium has the Greatest refractive Power? What is the Reason of Objects being apparently elevated, seen thro Water? Why does the Straightest Stick Put in Water appear Crooked? ~~Why~~ Is the Sun visible before it rises and after it sets? If so – Why? How comes it that the Orbs of the Sun and Moon appear Elliptical, whenest in the Horizon? Are the Rays of Light refrangible in different Degrees? If so – why? Of what different Colours are they? Which Colours are Most or Least refrangible? In what order Do Rays of Light refracted Stand? How may this appear to be the Order? What Angle do the least refrangible make with the most refrangible?

Does a Lense Converge the Rays to one Focus? Give the Reason of the answer? Can Objects of Different colours be equally seen, at the same Distance, thro a Glass? Can the Rays of Light be more than Once refracted? Are they differently reflexible? Which have least and most reflexible? How may this be Proved, as Fig 8 Plate 39.? What Reflects them most? Why are the Rays of Light alternately transmitted and reflected in such a case as Fig 4 Plate 40 How shall we find the thickness of the Air or Water, that Reflects any Colour, according to Fig. 1 Plate 41 At What Distance are the Rays transmitted and Reflected? If Light is Wholly Transmitted, what Colour will be exhibited? What if one kind of Rays only be reflected? What if several sorts? What if all the Coloured Rays at once? Could there be any Colour in Bodies without incident Rays?

to Colour a Primary quality in the Rays themselves? Does the reflection of light depend on the first or on the second surface of the reflecting Body? Can it be reflected from the same, or any apparently dense Medium? What Makes the Clouds to appear of Different Colours? Can the Magnitude of the Particles of a Body be known by their Colours? Can it be Proved that the Particles of a Black Body are the Smallest? How? How shall we find the Colours arising from any composition of Original Colours by Dig. 4 Pl. 4? By what means are in ye Manner the Interior Bow in the Cloud formed? How the exterior? What's the Breadth of each Bow? W^t the ye distance between them? Do the Colours of ye Bows appear in the same order in each? Can the Rays falling on any Part of a Prism be Exhibited in ye Bow? By what means can all ye Colours be exhibited in ye Bow? Why is the form circular?

Why is the Interior Bow of such a Particular Breadth Fig 10. Plate 8th
Why is the Exterior Bow more faint?
How can more than two Bows be formed? What are Halos? Can they be accounted for?

Whats Optics? How many fold? Whats Catoptrics? What Dioptrics? What are Parallel Rays? What Converging? What Diverging? Whats a Lense? What kinds are used? Whats their Axis Whats their Focus? Whats a Mirror? Of what kinds is it? What will be the Focal distance of Parallel Rays in a Concave Mirror? What the Focus of Rays reflected from a Convex?
Has a Plane Speculum any Focus Why not? How shall we find the Focus of an Object whose Image is formed by a Convex Mirror ~~In what Cases will an Object be erect or inverted~~?

How = That of a Concave Mirror?
How discover whether the Focus
be negative or Positive? In what
Ratio will the Image be to its
object, Seen from the Vertex of
a Mirror? In what Cases will
an Object be erect or Inverted?
Can a Convex Mirror Magnify
an Object? Why not? In what
Case will the Image be less or
greater than the Object? How
does a Plane Speculum refle=
ct the Image? In what Cases
will it form more than one
Image? At What Distance is the
Focus of Parallel Rays reflect=
ed from a Double Convex Lens?
At what — thro a Plano Convex?
At What — thro a Plano Concave?
at what — thro a Double Concave?
How find the Focus of Rays of
a Double Convex? Where will
be the Focus if the Distance of the
object is greater than the Radius?

Where is Lens? Where is equals
What is Three Radius? Where
is the Rays are converged by
a Glass Globe? Where is by one
of Water? Of ye Eye.
What are the Coats of the Eye?
Whats the Sclerotica? What ye
Choroidea? What the Retina?
What ye Cornea? What the Iris?
What the Pupil? What the
Ligamentum Ciliare? By wt
means can the Pupil be con=
tracted or expanded? What
Humours are in the Eye? Wt
and Where the Aqueous? Wt and
where the Crystalline? Wt and
where the Vitreous? Where
are the Images of the Object
formed? Can it be demonstrated
by the Laws of refraction, if
such a Piece of Machinery
as the Eye will converge Para=
lele Rays to a Focus exactly
on the Retina.

At what Distance can a Sound Eye see distinctly? Why not at less Distance? What the Reason of short Sightedness? Why does the Sight grow Dim thro Age? By what means can the former be remedied? By what = the latter? What are the Peculiarities of the former? What the Greatest Distance at which an Object is distinctly Visible? Which make Objects more Distinct or Clear, Concave or Convex Glasses? Which greater or more Distant? In wt Proportion will an Object in the Focus of a Convex Lense be Magnified? What a Single Dioptric Microscope? What a Catoptric? What = a Compound Dioptric? What a Compound Catadioptric? How many kinds of Telescopes are they? What yt Construction of a Dioptric Telescope? What its Power of Magnifying? Is it yt best kind?

If not whence arises its Imperfection
What's ye Construction of a Catadioptric Telescope? What its Power of Magnifying? What ye Camera Obscura? What should be the Position of the Lense to the Object? In wt Direction with respect to ye Rays of Light? Wt kind of an Image will it form? What's ye Magick Lanthorn? Wt ye Solar Telescope? Wt ye Solar Microscope

Astronomy —

What's Astronomy? What's the Universe? Wt ye World? Are the Stars Suns? What Different Systems have been devised? Wts the Ptolemaic System? How proved false? Wt ye Tyconic? How proved false? Wt ye Copernican? Wt What Distance and wt time does Mercury revolve round his Orbit? Wt Venus? — Mars? — Jupiter? — Saturn? Is the Orbit of a Planet in the Plane of ye Ecliptic

Does it intersect ye Plane?
What is the Line of Nodes?
What is ye Projection of the Planets
Orbit? What is its inclination to
the Plane of the Ecliptic?
What is its Latitude? What the
Argument of its Latitude?
What is ye Heliocentric Latitude?
What of Geocentric? What of time
and what of Curtate Distance
from of Earth & Sun? What of
angle of Elongation?
What — of Commutation?
By what Method shall we
find ye Periodical time of a Planet
How find its Distance from ye Sun?
How reduce it to English Miles?
How Discover the Perimeters of
the Planets? What is the Inclina-
tion of the Orbit of Mars, Venus to y^e
Plane of ye Ecliptic in Degrees
&c? What — of Venus — Mars?
Jupiter? — Saturn? What are the Sater-
lites? Of What Use?

What Planets have Satellites? How many has each respective? By what means can we determine the Moons distance? its Bulk? In what time does it revolve on its axis? How account for its different Phases? What is her Periodical time? What Distance from the Earth? What the Periodical time and Distance from Jupiter of his first Satellite? What — of the Second? — of the Third? — Fourth? Can we by these determine the Longitude of a Place? The Velocity of Light? At what Distance from Saturn is his Ring? What's of Periodical time & Distance of his first Satellite? Wt — of his Second? Wt — of his Third? — Fourth — Fifth? Can this be proved to be the true System from the order of Nature and reason of things?

If the Squares of the Periodical times are as the Cubes of the Distances, and the Sun moved about the Earth, would it revolve in 365 Days? Would it be at ye Distance of the 20000 Semidiameters of ye Earth? If ye Sun revolved about ye Earth would the System have an equal division of Light and heat? Would not Mercury and Venus be seen in Opposition to the Earth & Sun? — Would any Planet in the Solar System appear more distant or of less Bulk? Could they ever appear direct, retrograde, or Stationary in Motion? Were the Earth at Rest would there not be a conjunction R. G. of Venus with ye Sun at ye Same time in every revolution of ye former? How long time Passes between two conjunctions of Venus? Is the Orbit of a Planet Circular? What is meant by its Excentricity?

How prove that yd Earths Orbit is Elliptical? In what Ratio is the Excentricity of Mercury? — of Venus — yd Earth? — Mars? — Jupiter? — Saturn? How many motions has the Earth? What are they? What is Meant by the Precession of the Equinoxes? In how long time will they accomplish a Revolution? Can the Poles Not always be the Same! Is the Axis of the Earth Parralele to the Axis of the Ecliptic? Would there be any disadvantage in its being Parralele? Whats the use of an Orrery? Whats the Cause of an Eclipse of the Sun and Moon! Why cant the whole Earth be Eclipsed by the Moon as well as the Whole Moon by the Earth?

Why does not Venus Eclipse the Earth, and the Earth the Superior Planets? Why is not the Earth Eclipsed at every conjunction of the Moon? What is the Penumbra? How formed? What a Comet? Of What Bulk and Density? Of what kind is its Orbit? What the Reason of its Tail?

Lecture 4

In our last Lecture Gentlemen, we showed that the Effects of an Evacuation of blood was two fold upon the Solids but that it only tended to thin the fluids. In a Plethora where the Circulation is stifled thro an overfullness of blood, by taking off this burthen off of the Solids this Action is Promoted while they are relaxed at the same time And where the Impetus of the blood is too much heated V.S. is of use not only by taking off the irritating Cause but by drawing away a quantity of the Dense Crassamentum it gives an Opportunity for the fluids to thin themselves for this same reason it can be of no use in Putrid fevers, because the blood

is already of its own accord too prone to run into a Putrid Solution.

We only Cases where it is only of real use are a Plethora and where there is either a general or a Particular Inflammation takes place in some part of the body somewhere or other. the first of these I have endeavoured to Explain in the Syllabus in as full & concise a manner as possible. Viz "The Diseases from a Plethora" to the end of the Chapter.

We proceed next to speak of Inflammation, & to explain the nature of Inflammatory Affections in general, with it is of great importance to understand thoroughly, because if we know this we know all that is necessary to be understood with regard to that Class of Diseases to which the human body is most liables We know for instance

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how to Cure all the Diseases to
which the Antients affixed the Nomenclature
this, such as the Phrenitis, which is
an Inflamation of the Brain, Parapheu
mities wch is an Inflamation of the
Diaphragm, Pleuritis of the Pleura
Hepatitis of the Liver, Nephritis
or an Inflamation of the Kidneys
in short we shall endeavoure be able
to understand the Nature & also
the Method of Cure of all Topical
Inflamations such as the Angina
which is an Inflamation of the
Throat & the Ileum which is an In=
flamation of the Intestines, as well
as of Inflamatory fevers in Ge=
neral. for this Purpose we shall
lay down the Diagnostics which dis
tinguish Inflamation, before we

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speak of its Causes & the Method
of Cure.
"In the beginning of a febrile
Inflamatory" — "bound".
In Inflamation as in every
other Disease we should endeavour
to characterise it by such Symp-
toms as are called Pathognomo-
nic or are Peculiar to that Dis-
eas, and at the same time will
apply universally to every Spe-
cies of it. this however is not
always to be done for there are
some Diseases which are only
to be distinguished by a Sym-
drome of Symptoms, but not-
withstanding the great variety
of Evils we generally hear our
Patients complain of, there are

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for the most Part a few pecu-
liar to every Disease which at-
tend every Species & enable us to
characterise it. Then in the Case
of Inflamation are reduced ~~to~~
by Boerhaave to a very small
number, ~~but was all the Sy~~ but
I think he mentions but three
or four Symptoms as Pathog-
nomonic, but we these must be
reduced to greater Simplicity be-
for they dont all apply in every
Case of Inflamation the men-
tions Pain for instance as one
Sign of Inflamation, & it is
very true that in most Cases it
takes Place, but in an Inflam-
mation of the Brain, tho the
Patient is ~~in a deep, raving Distracted~~

yet he complains of no Pain and
is ~~insensible of any~~ nor in the Lungs
when the Parenchymatous Substance
only is affected. Pain therefore is
not an Absolute Sign of Inflam
mation. It is true that in an
Inflamation of the Brain the Patient
is Mad, raving & distracted, but
he complains of no Pain nor is
he sensible of any, nor in the Lungs
unless the Pleura is affected when
the Membranes rub against one
another is affected) in all other
Cases however except in these two
I have mentioned Pain is Chara-
teristic of an Inflamation
Pain tho alone is not sufficient
to distinguish the Disorder, for
there are other Pains of a different

sort. there are for instance Pains of the Side from Spasm, some of which return Periodically. there are too its is true Inflamatory Cholics but I have known Periodical and Spasmodic Cholics where the Pain was as violent as in any Inflamation. And it is of great use to distinguish between these two different sorts of Pain because the method of Cure is extreamly different. if in these two last Cases you were to attempt the Cure by bloodletting & Antiphlogistics as in Inflamation you would ruin your Patient, whereas Turpentine Clysters with Opium or the Balsam of Peru with Opium are the only remedy—

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An Inflamatory Pain is always continual & unremitting, as pains in the Pain comes by fits and Intervals. An Inflamatory fever it is true is sometimes easier, sometimes more violent, but then it always has a fever attending it, in so much that I have never met with an Instance of internal Inflamation without fever, especially if the Pain was of the throbbing kind. but if the Pain is Intermitting & not attended with fever, you must not treat it with Antiphlogistics & V.S. depend upon it it is not of the Inflamatory kind. We come now to the Causes of Inflamation.

I remarked to you that the Pulse was quickened, & soon became full

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tence a hard beyond its natural state." There is but one objection to this hardness of the Pulse in an Inflammation and that is in the case of Inflamed lungs where the Vessels are so much obstructed that the blood can't with freedom pass thro them, in which case the Pulse must necessarily be soft, but at any rate the Pulse is always quicker than natural." This can only happen" — "and the like" from so trifling a Cause as a thorn or Splinter in the finger) I have seen an Inflamation extended all the way up the Arm even to the Shoulder which has brot on a violent fever, "But as Inflammatory diseases" — — "febrile Complaints." Boerhaave

was the first who gave any act to
of the Causes of Inflamation, but
as he knew nothing of the Nature
of Irritability in the living Solids
& consequently did not apply the
Doctrine to his reasonings on the
nature of Diseases it can't be
supposed that his Theory should
prove satisfactory. Obstruction
is the only Cause that he admits
of, of Inflamation, & it must be
confessed that his reasonings &c
thereupon are very ingenious
but yet I think the Arguments
he builds upon are not sufficient
ent. Could in my Opinion is not
the only universal Cause that only
of Internal Inflamation, for all in
universally complain of Cold,

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they say they have been exposed to it by some means or other. Sometimes it proceeds from leaving off a Garment that one has been used to wear, sometimes from drinking Cold Liquors when one has been overheated with Exercise, at other times it ~~proceeds~~ is occasioned by going out of a hot room into the Cold Air a by a hundred different accidents which it is not necessary for me to recapitulate. nor am I obliged to account for the manner in which Cold acts to produce this Effect, it is sufficient for me to know that Cold is the Cause & that it is the only Cause of internal Inflammation.

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It is very common for People to make very light of a Cold, but from this it will appear that the Slightest Cold is an Affair of great Consequence When Dr Ratcliff asked Ld Pelham what was the Matter & he replied that he had nothing but a Cold, why what the Devil would you have, can you expect anything worse than that. Damp rooms are as frequent a Cause of Persons Catching Cold as any thing. Mr Martin

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Lecture 8th

We have already spoke of V.S. & the Effects it produces & also of the Modus Operandi of Stimulating Medicines. We shall now, having sufficiently prepared the way, proceed to treat of some of the Particular Diseases, beginning first with those that are most Simple, for by that Means we shall the more readily be able to understand those afterwards which are of a more Complex nature.

To begin therefore with the least Complicated Diseases is to begin with those of a Simple Fibres, & these may be divided into two Classes, towit, those from too relaxed & those from too rigid a fibres, we shall now

speak of those Diseases which proceed from too much relaxation. & from being acquainted with these we shall be able to understand the whole Class of Chronic Diseases. we shall for instance be able to understand the nature of the Chlorosis the Dropsy, the Rickets, the spontaneous degeneracy of the fluids, & in short all the Diseases that depend upon too much laxity, just in the same manner as a knowledge of Inflammation teaches us the nature of all Inflamatory Diseases.

"The Causes of relaxed Solids" —

— "to recover their tone"

There are very few, if any, Causes of Relaxation but what may be included under one or other of these five different heads. As to the first of these

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Which speaks of a defect of Nutrition, It is very certain that since our present being & Existence depended upon the Aliments we have taken, we could not long remain in our present Situation without a continual Supply of proper nourishment, our bodies are continually a going to decay, they are constantly a wasting away by the Offices of life, & therefore stand in need of a perpetual Supply of proper Food to make up for that which is expended. take the Strongest Horse & Starve him for a while & he will soon become weak & feeble & ~~will soon~~ entirely unfit to perform that Labour which you might & then wise reasonably require of him.
~~Give~~ Keep a Child upon to spare & Diet

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or give it bad & improper food and
if it is ten to one but it becomes Rickety
& a General relaxation will come
on for it matters not whether the
Quantity of good food is Diminished
or whether it is Deficient in Point
of Quality. Hence we see that Sea
faring People are seized with the
Scurvy, the gums languid & inert
not from a want of food, because
they have plenty of Salt Provisions
but from a defect in Quality, it is
too harsh to be subdued by the Con
coctive Powers, hence the Organs of Di
gestion are at last impaired, and
the body is not sufficiently Nourished.
2dly It languid Circulation &c
is mentioned as another Cause of
weakened & relaxed Solids, and very
justly, for Muscular Motion is also

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bitely necessary for the strength o
rigour of the body. Cæteris paribus,
the more Exercise we use our bodies
will be the stronger. that is if the
Exercise is not too Violent, but we
should at the same time make use
of a great deal of Nutritive Diet:
and if the Diett & Exercise are well
proportioned to one another it tends
much to render our bodies the strongest
possible. What they call training
of a Horse is no more than giving
him all the strength of which he
is Capable. for this purpose they
first of all give him Physic to
get his Stomach into a proper Con-
dition for receiving & Digesting his
food & then they give him a great
deal of very Nutritious Aliment.
at the same time they regularly
every day give him his Dispatch.

which is Galloping him 2 or 3 times
round the Course, & is to all intents
& Purposes the same thing which
we mean by Muscular Motion.
The Brewers, when Bruising was
in fashion a few years ago in Lon-
don, used to undergo pretty nearly
the same Discipline. Stevenson
the Bruiser told me, that when
he was under keeping a he Cattle
it, he used to ~~live abstemiously~~
~~upon~~ & walk 30 Miles every day
& he live upon Eggs & such like
nutritive Diet entirely. In England
where fox & Stag hunting are so
much in use, this Hunters would
never be able to go thro the Ex-
ercise were it not for this Gal-
loping & high feeding, hence they
will run you & hap Hedges and

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Ditches & every thing that comes in their way for 5 or 6 hours, may I have followed the chase ~~from~~ as hard as I could ride from Morning to Evening & yet my Horse never seemed to mind it. It is on account of the Exercise that they use that Country People are in general so much stronger than those that live in Cities & use little or no Exercise. In short there is nothing in the World that makes so great a difference amongst Mankind with respect to their Health, as the difference in their using Exercise. take two twin brothers that are originally as much alike in their Constitutions as it is possible, and let one of them be bred up a Student, whom business

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it is to pore over his books and to
live a Sedentary life, with his Mind
continually upon the Stretch while
he is eager in the Pursuit of some
Speculative Subject ~~or other~~, let
the other again be bred up in
a way quite the reverse of Close
thinking while his body is kept
in continual Exercise, in Short
let him be bred up a Country
labourer, & how great will be
the difference between them when
they come to years of Maturity.
You shall find the one ~~Vigorous~~
~~& Active & as strong as a little~~
Hercules a Poor Puny low Spirit
ed Hypochondriac Feeble thing
complaining of Pains rumbling
& Wind in his Bowels, while the
other is Vigorous & Active & as strong

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as a little Hercules. take another
Example. Hackney Post Chaise
Horses which are every day accus
tomed to the Severest Exercise, have
much more Labour are the fit to
undergo than Gentlemens Coach
Horses which are fat & Pampered
at Home, but never go out more
than five or Six Miles a Driving
in a Morning. this their owners
know very well & therefore never
venture to go a long Journey with
them but when that is necessary
always hire Post Horses.
It is for want of Exercise that
almost all the People of Condition
in England are Nervous & Hypo=
chondriac they seldom stir out
but in their Carriages. the Ladies
never go a Visiting but in a full

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Dress, & even those that cant afford to keep a Carriage of their own generally go a Visiting either in a Chaise or more Commonly in a Hackney Coach. Things are very different now from what they tell you of the Days of Queen Elizabeth before Coaches were so much in use as scarcely invented. the Women then were a Set of Amazons, and the Ladies of Quality used to go and breakfast with one another on Cold Haunch of roast beef of a Morning. and nothing was more common than for them to come to Church to St Pauls of a Sunday on Horseback.

I have often had an Opportunity of observing how great the difference Between People even in the Same Village in the Country according as they are

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differently employ? You may generally observe 2 sorts of People in these Villages, in Buckinghamshire & I used to take notice that while those who followed their business in the fields as Labourers were strong Vigorous & Alert, the Girls who kept at home & Lace Making, & sat continually upon their backsides under their Pillows, were in general Pale wan & sickly, low Spirited, subject to Obstructions & eat up with the Green Sickness.

3dly "Great & profuse discharges" &c — This we have frequent Occasion to Observe as a Cause of Relaxation, in those who have suffered a great loss of blood from wounds the Piles, too great a flow of the Menses & such like, but it not only a loss of the blood itself, but a preternatural increas

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of any of the Excretions may be pro=
ductive of relaxation, hence we see
how weak & feeble Persons are apt to
out of a Salivation, or Diarrhoea or
Purging will reduce the Strongest
Man in a short Space of time to the
lowest State possible, & we observe
the same Effects happen to those who
are troubled with the Diabetes.

4thly "Passions of the Mind &c"

It is very strange & unaccountable
the Connection that there is between
the Mind & body, but it is very cer=
tain that they have an admirable
Effect upon one another. Pain we
see will often take off the attention
of the Mind from the most agreeable
thoughts, & Anxiety of Mind on the
other hand, will often make us forget

of Religion

the greatest inconvenience that our Bodies can be subject to, but if the Mind only primarily affected we always find that the Body too suffers for it. hence Fears, Doubt, Anxiety, & even Love, for Peopel wan now a days are sometimes in love, are often Productive of Re=laxation of Care I believe is as frequent a Cause as any of that Hypochondri=ac low Spiritedness which is the Con=sequence of too much relaxation, so frequently observable in Fraids Peo=ples, for upon enquiry I generally find upon enquiry that they are Distressed in their Mind on Account of some Defect in their Circumstan=ces. Fretting will at any time bring on Nervous Diseases, but that is not all Close application of Mind of any Sort

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especially if joined with a Sedentary
life, will bring occasion Relaxation.
It is no matter what Subject the Mind
is engaged about, it is sufficient
that it is kept upon the Stretch or
the Attention fixed upon one parti-
cular Object. She does not Do to be
confined, but the Imagination must
be suffered to rove at large as much
as the body to preserve the health
of it, nor does she bear any more
than that to be over exercised, for
her Strength may be overdone, or
then like that She will always
be the worse for it, hence we see
that Mathematicians Divines and
Persons of close Study are generally
Hypochondriac.
5th "An over Distention or Distraction

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of the pillars" &c —
Every body knows how tedious &
difficult it is for a sprained Ankle
to recover itself, & how much more
subject it is to the like accident
from its greater weakness, than
if that had never happened to it.
and so it is with other parts of the
Body that have been over distended
the Skin of the Abdomen of a Woman
that has had a child seldom recovers
itself & becomes smooth & even but
remains pursey & wrinkled —

We shall next speak of the Circulation of the Blood —

And here I cant help observing that it is very strange that a thing which to us appears now so very plain & obvious should lye hid for so many Ages. for it was not till about the 1619th Year that the Circulation of the Blood was found out, which was a discovery that was reserved for our Countryman the Immortal Harvey. From this it appears that the Human body is no other than a Hydraulic Machine, tho the most perfect & Compleat in the whole Universe, & possess of Qualities & properties superior to any Inanimate piece of Workmanship.

Before this time the Ancient Phi-

nomy was very little understood
the Phenomena that appear could
not be any way satisfactorily ex-
plained by the most penetrating
Geniuses, their whole Reasoning was
very absurd, & in short till this dis-
covery was made all their theories
were very defective, which is a suf-
ficient proof of the great utility
of it.

It is a question that may very na-
turally be asked, how far it may be
proper & usefull to study the Anti-
ents? and I know that there is no=
thing more frequently & more strongly
inculcated on the students of Me=
dicine. But this Question must
not be answered absolutely but under
certain restrictions, for it depends

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much on the intention for which we read them. if it is for their Theories, I think it is plain from what has been said, that there can be little use in them. we know a thousand times more than ever they knew, & we reason upon things in a manner very different; the ~~Antients have~~ Discovery of the Circulation has thrown quite a new light upon the Subject, & therefore their Theoretical Writings can be of very little use to us. But some of their Antients have may be read with very great Advantage, I mean those which consist of facts & Practical Observations, for these will hold good, & will ever continue the same, whatever might be their or our reasonings upon them. If for instance Hippo-

cates knew that Jalap was pos-
sessed of a Purgative Quality, we have
reason to think that it is a well
continued the same to Latest Posta-
rity, if he found in his Practice
that V.S. was serviceable in the
Cure of Fevers, we may depend upon
it that it is so still, whatever rea-
sonings may have been formed con-
cerning it, if it appears from his Obser-
vations that Particular Diseases
had a particular way of performing
their Crises, if for instance he found
that one generally terminated by
Urine, another by Stool, & others
by Perspiration, we have the greatest
Reason in the World to think that,
the same Diseases will have the
Same Termination now a days — But

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the Case is quite different with respect to that Theories, which are allowed, inadequate, & no ways sufficient to explain the Phenomena that appear in Diseases, and this gives a sufficient proof of the great utility of the Discovery of the Circulation.

In giving a Description of the Circulation, I shall begin at the Heart, which is the origin & first mover of it. And here the blood is first received from the Veins into the right Auricle, from whence it passes into the right Ventricle of the heart, after that it is thrown out into the Pulmonary Artery, which divides itself first into two large branches, one of which is sent to the right, the other to the left side of the Thorax, where they are again divided

into almost an Infinite number of smaller branches, which are distributed to the Several Lobes of the Lungs, these are again collected by an equal number of corresponding branches which convey the blood into the Pulmonary Veins, & from thence into the left Auricle of the Heart. The blood after this passes into the left Ventricle, which throws it out into the Aorta, & thence into the whole Arterious System, in so much that there is not the smallest Part of the Body but what is supplied with a branch of an Artery from the Aorta. Here again there are corresponding branches of Veins which convey the blood into larger & larger Channels till at last it is collected into one large trunk call the Vena Cava, and

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again it reaches the Heart.
The Vessels we have been speaking of viz: the Arteries and Veins, are furnished with Valves or Floodgates which direct the Current of the blood, thus in the Arteries these Valves open themselves towards the Extremities, & give way to the blood as it is propelled from the heart, while they shut themselves close & prevent its returning, but in the Veins the contrary takes place, for they open so as to admit a free passage for the blood towards the heart, but prevent its returning again towards the Extremities, and hence one would think from Anatomy alone, we might easily have been able to judge of the Course of the Circulation.
Thus we find that there are Valves which

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form a Partition between the right, or what is more properly called the Anterior or Superior Auricle & Ventricle & prevent the return of the blood from the Ventricle into the Auricle When the blood is thrown into the Pulmonary Artery, it is in like manner prevented from returning into the right Ventricle by Valves which are placed at the entrance or mouth of that Artery. In examining the left inferior or posterior Auricle & Ventricle, the same thing may be observed which we have just now mentioned, for there is a Valve to prevent the return of the blood, from the left Ventricle into the left Auricle, & from the Aorta into the left Ventricle, and the Arteries and Veins are every where furnished with

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Valves to answer the same purpose. Every Artery is a branch from the Aorta, and every Vein, except the Vena Portarum, which does not return its blood immediately to the Heart, but goes first to the Liver, may be considered a a Branch of the Vena Cava.

It has been a Question, & disputed among Physiologists, what was the use of the two Auricles, particularly the right Auricle of the Heart, but I think it is very easily answered; for as the Circulation of the blood is continually going on, & the Heart is constantly throwing out whatever is sent to it, it is necessary that there should be a continual Supply, & therefore the use of the Auricle is evidently no other than this, to collect the blood

and it was not till within these 25
years that we knew any thing about it

when the Value of the Ventricle is
shut till the Ventricle empties it
itself. from Anatomy alone therefore
I think we may readily judge of
the rout the blood takes in the
Course of the Circulation —

We shall next indeavour to ac=
count for the Causes which produce
the Constant & reiterated Contrac=
tions of the heart, which as long as
life lasts continue to repeat the Circulation.
All the Theories that were formed
till very lately, were very absurd,
and none of the Causes that were
assigned were anyways adequate
to answer the Purpose, even the great
Boerhaave who improved the
Science of Medicine more than
any one Man was entirely igno=
rant of the Matter Dr Monro

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for it is well known, since it is proved by a variety of Experiments, that if any Muscle is laid bare & then Pricked or Stimulated, it immediately contracts itself. agreeable to this I have had frequent opportunity of applying this Doctrine & proving the Truth of it by undoubted Experiment. for

Dent of Edinburgh gave some acct
of it, in the End of his Osteology, but
he afterwards publickly in his Class,
disclaimed it & acknowledged that
it appeared to himself very dispara=
gatory.

The first Person who was the Inve=
inventor of it was Dr Whytt of
Edinburgh, and he was afterwards fol=
lowed by Baron Haller, who has
improved upon him in his Prinde
Lined.

Dr Whytt considers the Heart
as a hollow Muscle, & therefore con
cludes that it is subject to contraction
from Stimulus, in the same manner
as any other Muscle, and this I have
frequently proved from repeated
~~preparations~~ I have, ~~for instance~~, taken
a opened the Thorax of a Dog, & seen

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his Heart beat from the more in=
flux of the blood till his Strength
was almost wholly exhausted. After
the irritability of the Heart was
very much lessened, I have spit upon
it & again revived its motion, and
when this Stimulus was insuffici=
ent, & it had ceased to contract, by
pricking it with a Pin I have again
revived, & for a great length of time
continued its Motion. In the
Hearts of Animals which have for
some time been cut out of their bo
dies, have again been made to con=
tract by throwing them into warm
Water & applying a Stimulus to
them. Since therefore our hearts are
possessed with so great Irritability
there can be no doubt but we can
find little difficulty in admitting

which affects the Urethra with such a peculiar
& the Semen of Animals when applied
to any other Part of the body ~~but the Urethra~~ appears to
be a mild & Balsamic fluid, ~~the Urethra~~
~~is extraordinarily sensible to stimulus~~
~~medicine~~

the belief, that the ~~constant~~ timeful Sup=
ply of blood rushing into the Auri=
cles & Ventricles of the heart, is the
constant Cause of its reiterate
Contractions.

There are however some who object
against the truth of this, imagining
that the blood is not qualified to
act as such a Stimulus, for it has
been found that blood dropped into a
sound Eye which is one of the finest
& most delicate Organs, has not occasioned
the smallest uneasiness, but this Ex=
periment is no way conclusive, for
it often happens that that which Sti=
mulates one Organ will have no Eff=
fect in Stimulating another. This &
by on the other hand ~~into the~~ by the Uri=
ne secreted ~~into the~~ ries into the Bladder, does not
Stimulate it, till it is collected
in such a Quantity as to act by

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its Distention, yet the same Urgye
thrown into the Rectum is found
to act as a considerable Nurgative
and Recs ~~that are lying~~ which lye very quiet in the Intes-
tines, till they begin to act by their
weight & Quantity, when taken into
the Stomach prove a powerfull
Emetic. add to this, if we consi-
der the quantity of Salts contained
in the Blood we shall find very little
reason to doubt, but that it is a fluid
peculiarly adapted to irritate the
Heart & to excite it into these
constant & reiterated contractions.
The Irritability therefore of the heart
& the continual supply of blood
which is sent to it, are sufficient
causes to produce these constant &
repeated contractions, & this theory
is entirely satisfactory & Conclusive
for those causes ~~must continue to~~

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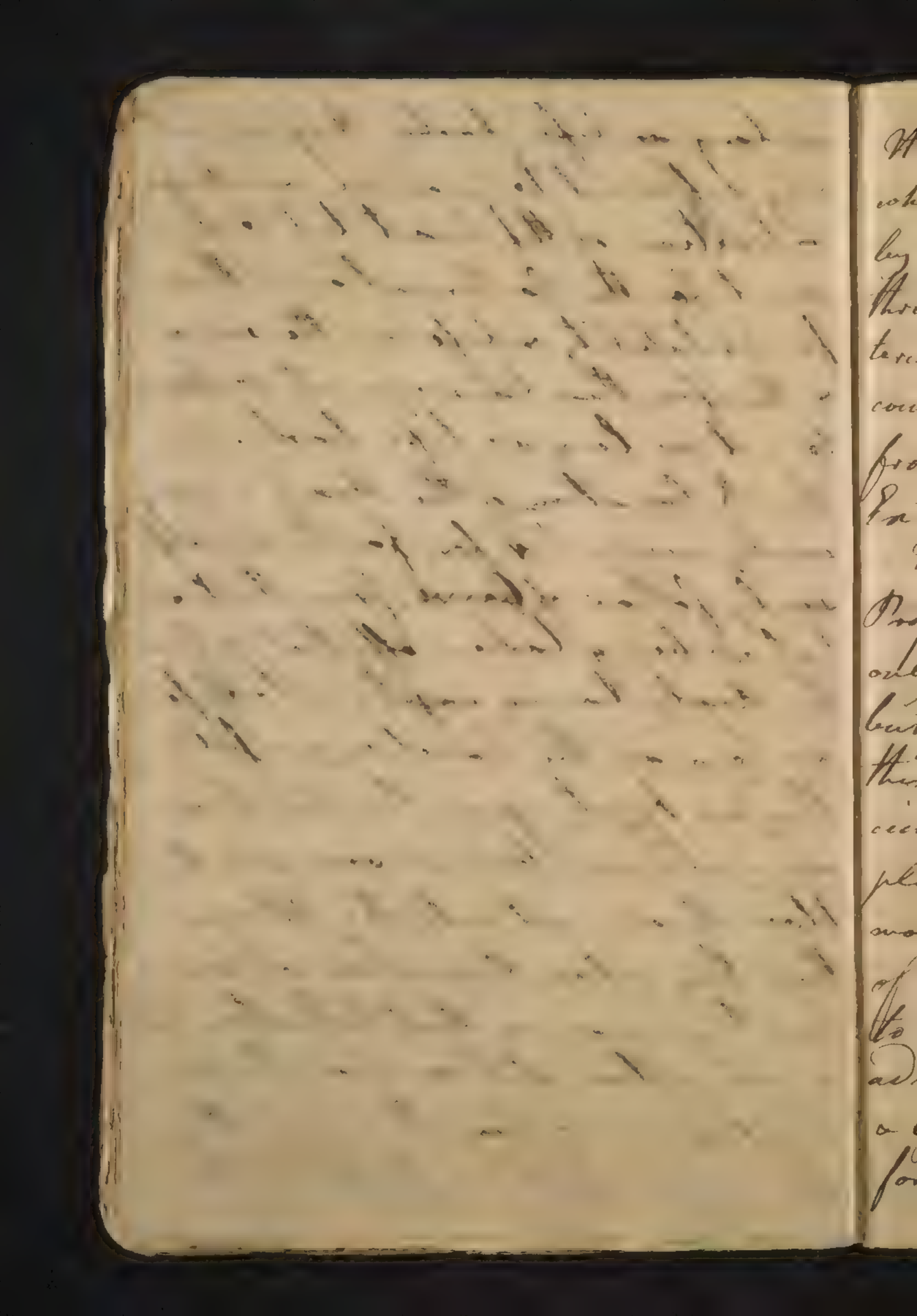
~~as long as life lasts~~ They are not only sufficient to produce one single contraction of the heart, but to account for the continuation of them, for Irritability & life are the same & therefore these causes must continue to act as long as life lasts.

The Relaxation of the Heart is very easily accounted for, for this necessarily follows of course, from the Pulsations being taken off, that is from the Heart having emptied itself, for as long as the Cavities are full they are kept upon the stretch and are distended, but no sooner is the blood thrown out into the Arteries than they relax themselves of course and they remain in that Situation till a new influx of blood from the Veins supplies a new stimulus, and they are again excited into Contraction.



It is this Contraction of the Heart which is the Occasion of the Pulse, for by it a quantity of blood is always thrown out of the Heart into the Arteries. We shall endeavour to account for the Circulation of the blood from the basis of the Aorta to the Extremities.

It has been generally held that the Propelling force of the heart was the only thing that was here employ'd, but I believe it will be found that this of itself is by no means sufficient, the friction alone which takes place between the Solids & fluids, will more than Counterballance the force of the Heart. But the Arteries are to be considered as Elastic tubes which admit of Distention, & again recoile, & by that means assist in propelling forward the fluids. That the

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Sides of the Arteries are Elastic, is easily proved by taking the Artery of an Ox which you may get in the Shambles, you may easily stretch it to a very considerable Size, but it will again immediately recoil & recover its former diameter. thus in the Animal Body when the Heart contracts & throws the blood into the ~~Arteries~~ Aorta, the Sides of the Arteries are stretched, & that occasions the Pulse which we feel with our fingers, but as soon as the Heart ceases to act, & the floodgates or Valves at the Mouth of the Aorta are shut, the Arteries again begin to contract & recover themselves & thus propels the blood onwards towards the Extremities. if for instance, there are two ounces of blood, ~~thrown~~, which I believe is pretty near the just quantity, thrown

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out at a single contraction of the heart, it is necessary that the Diameters of the Arteries should be enlarged in proportion to receive it, but then while the heart is relaxed, & before it contracts a second time, they again recover themselves, by propelling forward the blood to the Veins, and this has a principal share in promoting the Circulation.

From what has been said we may easily gather, that the observing the Pulse must be of great use in Curing Disorders. There is certainly a great deal to be learnt from it, for from the Pulse alone of a Patient lying in Bed, without asking him one question we may often be able to tell what is the Matter with him. In fevers the Pulse is always quick, and indeed a quick Pulse constitutes the very being & essence of a fever.

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But there is a Variety of Fevers all of which we may distinguish from one another, almost alone by the Pulse.
We may for instance distinguish the Inflamatory Fever by the strength or fullness of the Pulse, by the frequency of the Pulse from the Nervous or hectic, and this again from the Putrid fever. In the first of these, the Pulse is generally strong & full, in the second it is low & frequent, and in the third indeed the case is pretty much the same in this respect, but then it is joined with signs of Putrefaction.
But we likewise learn a good deal more by the Pulse, for when the Pulse is strong & full, it is a sign that the Solids are tense & rigid & the fluids in great quantity.
On the other hand when the Pulse is

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low & quick, it argues that the Solids are weak, & the blood is thin & watery, while at the same time there is an increased stimulus or Acrimony in the Fluids, or the Solids have acquired an increased Irritability. In the first Case Evacuation, attenuants & Refrigerants are to be made use of, in the second Cordials, Demulcents & Antiseptics.

But we have still to account for the motion of the blood thro the Capillary Arteries where there is no Pulsation, and here our Chemical Theorists have been very much puzzled, nor could they give us any tolerable account of it. It is to Dr White too that we are indebted for this Discovery. He says that it is not owing to the impulse of the Heart

× Vid: Physiology: Essay 1.

nor to the Elasticity of the Sides of the Arteries, but to the Vibrating Oscillatory & Contractile force of these Small Capillary Vessels

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The Impulse therefore of the Heart is not the sole Cause of the Circulation of the blood, nor even that assisted by the recoiling Elasticity of the Arteries, but it is likewise promoted by the Vibrating & oscillatory Motion of the small Capillaries.

Now the Veins it is still very difficult to account for the return of the blood to the heart. there has not yet any one Satisfactory theory as I have been given for it. Here there is no impulse at all received from the Heart, nor is there any advantage derived from the Elasticity of the Sides of the Vessels, their Coats are much thinner, nor do they seem to be any ways Elastic, and yet the blood returns for the most Part contrary to its Gravity —

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It has been imagined that Muscular Motion had a great share in this, for as the Veins are every where instructed with Valves, which prevent the return of the blood to the Extremities, it was natural to suppose that the Muscles pressing upon ~~the~~ Veins when our bodies are in Exercise, would naturally force the blood forward into data porta towards the heart. and it must be confessed that while we are in Motion there may be a good deal in this, but that this is not the Principal thing concerned in this Affair is proved from this that it continues while we are Asleep & using no Exercise The Pressure therefore of the Atmosphere seems to me to be the chief

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if not the only Cause of the Circu=
lation of the Blood thro the Veins.
We know very well from Experi=
ment that this Pressure is very con=
siderable. Take a thin flask & put
it into a Reciever. & then Exhaust
the Air from it, into how many
thousand Pieces will it instantly
be broke if you again admit the Air
suddenly to rush in upon it. If
two smooth Plates are pressed
very close together so as to ex=
clude the Air entirely from between
them, with how much difficulty
shall we be able to pull them
asunder, if two Globes are exhausted
of Air while their two Apertures
are exactly fitted to each other, how
impossible is it to separate them
from each other. it is upon the same

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Principle that we see Mercury suspended in the Barometer, for this is done by exhausting the Air out of the Tube, & then by the Pressure of the Air only upon the External Orifice, a Collum of Quicksilver is supported of bellwixt 27 & 30 Inches. this is readily proved for if you break off a piece of the Seald End, the whole Collumn will tumble down immediately. Water we see is supported in our common Pumps to the height of 30 or 32 feet, can we doubt therefore that the human Blood, which is not much denser than Water & much lighter than Mercury, is supported a forces up in a Collumn not equal to mere the height only of the human body only

Lastly it is therefore pretty cer=
t that the Circumambient Air
the Principal Cause of the Cir=
=tion of the blood thro the Veins,
that I would deny that Exercise
any effect upon it, on the Con=
=ry we can at any time quicken
Circulation by putting our bo=
=y in Motion, but as this can
not be used for a Short Space of
e while the other is continually
=ing on I think it is evident from
hat has been said that another
=use must be assigned for it.
We have now finished our act,
the Circulation of the blood &
Endeavoured to assign the true and
Philosophical Causes for it, In
=ext Lecture we shall proceed
speak of the Changes which are wrought

Lecture 10

Have enquired into Pert Causes &c
Astring: ellad: these the Principal
were of Topic: Applicat: the Cold
Bath excellent in Nerv: debil
relax: except in diseased Viscera
Purging — 5th intention to remove
the Distract: Causes &c
Having made you acquainted with
the nat: Causes & Cure of relax:
proceed to the justic
ons of the Rickets. not only the
Muscles but bones are relaxed
Children bones are Cartilag but
grow firmer by the Deposit: of Osi
ous Lymphatic: Substance, instead of
this Serous humours is deposited
& it may be called a Dropsy of the
bones. Children never have it after

3 or 6 years of. Subject to it from
the 1st Month. the Causes are
Nursing a bad diet or insufficient Lotty
Have it for some time from preced:
illness. Perfuse Sweat: Watery
Stools. teething. Are sometimes
Endemical, Epidemic: Lincoln Shire Cam-
bridge Shire, fens relax. Sometimes
Richitty hereditarily when
the Mother weakly. d Wine Mere
Wife — Symptt: all of gen: relax
Fall heavy inactive, no Spirits, dont
spring in their Nurses Arms, cant
walk but waddle. to support the
Center of Gravity. Worstlers know
the use of this in all all diseases
from relax: indolent & inactive
the Bottoms of the joints Swell
from the Stagnat: of the Juices.
Legs bent in, Neck stiff, a

the Strength not sufficient to sup-
port them. Tibia Cant like a lab
from the Muscles being inserted
in the Mass & Heel. Stomach pro-
ject from the act: of the Muscles
of Respirat: — All pain unnatural
Patients die Dropsical, Hectic or
Consumptive — Cause
"The Indicat:" I refer you to
what has been said under that
Article. Prog: Diet. Preserve. The Nurse
tossing about in her Arms. they may
have little Carts & be drawn over
rough. Riding, friction, & flame
impregnated with the Fumes of Bey:
or Ashes. Throw on a Lecture from
Med: bring the Physiologyes into a
good Condit: Judge with Moral: &
Does vide then the best

as both tend to strengthen
after this use braces. xc "The
Chalyb: No 9. "renewal" —
What: Compt. come on leave
of steel but may use the Bark
with very good Effect: the others
may be used but these the most
powerfull with Roman Vitriol:
Cold Bath particularly useful
"The Distorted Foot," is no
difficult Matter. may be done
in time: of the Legs by from fixed
from the Heel to the Knee. or
even by attending every time you
dress or undress. Check of a Pub:
lecture. the Palm turned inward.
Crooked Spines. from twists, indeavours
to fix in the easiest Posture. Ladies
stays broke, round Shoulders
Chance tells of a boy in his head. i

fixed, on recovering flesh by the
fire &c — and as straight as broaches
on the other side, as crooked as a
Ram's Horn. told of a Lady wash
ing at Cart Wash, cured by washing
with the other hand. Quilting after
the Cause of Crookedness to some 9
6 Shillings were this fortunate
family in Hartford all Quilters
worked of one side, should
work day about. Place Dressers
have all these Heads on one Side
therefore lay inst. of some little
contrariety.

Lecture 88

Of Dropsical Complt. Difficult
Cat Cell: of Water in any Cavity
Pleurisy all Cognates
Hy: Cran: Thoracis, Abdom: Cell:
Unnatural Revolutions of Testes, Ovari

all the not. Cavities, are subject to Dropsies
Causes; all Dropsies owing to such as
weaken the Solids & attenu: the
fluids, or to diseased Viscera, &
Flooding, Haemorrag: Internal:
Heart, Jaundice, from improper die-
tetic & Nutrition. Cause the
relaxed State of Solids and
attenu: fluids, but there is a second
cause Spoil Viscera, Testis Ovas
Diseased. Hom: Lists Numerous
Diseases happen to hard drinkers
hardly ever cured. the hard indi-
cation is to do little or nothing that
would hurt. Squills only speedy
the Hom: hastens the Recov:
Dr Lee at low Leightons, took
nothing but Palliatives, & Treat
or Cordials, Drastic Cathartics only.

sinking the Patient's Spirits. Organic
remedies the same Hydrocele, you may
safely Discard the Cyst: & Operation
cannot come at. but when from
relaxation you may Cure Cure
the Indirect Injection & Injection Jamaica
Cure from first Flooding or accident
water the Waters. either by the inst
ruments or Artifice shall speak
Vomits, by the Stomach Obstruct:
are sometimes removed. Fluids drawn into the Stom
by Diabetes found of them, says Vid:
Autumn: Tips Daily will force the
body. One instance in the Middle
Sex Hospital. Syp: Spin: Cord: cured
one Patient with Dyabetes. Emetics
fail. Vid: formulas. of Cath:
quackery. the Peruvian Molion &
there is a great flow of humours

have known all the bad waters
drawn out of the body, but the bad quality
be pretty strong: not in the hands of
the doctors, must when used it
be the briskest & most Drastic:
Vide formulas — of all, the
Ulcers most powerful & where
the Constitution will bear. 1.2.3.
2 quarts. May & Galls have
been evacuated. Grace the
Hissling Painter. Ulcers. Qy
3 quarts. Qy Purged 24 hours
pure water without faces, 12 quarts,
by this. Doctor Huffman. Ulcers: the
patient sank so that Dr could not
raise him. Letter of the Man alone
if there is not great strength the
of body. Lamman is there
in the Physicians last by gone

tes Crude Ant. & Mid, does not
quite not very strong in the Pore Ora
of Nubes — Grace when weakes
it could not have Mistake died.
Dissect: if we could always pro-
mote a Discharge this way fro
would die as this is the Great
outlet of the Serous Collwies
but we can never prove any Con-
fidence in them & certain one
would be worth £10000 Mr Col-
let on Bednal Green. Scam: adhes
ottal. Squills, Colch: Sanna
Pomi. Zyf. Ag: fortis, Stanton
Gummates in Malum: Ol: Juniper:
seems to do best. Big Dr Bakers
advice. Myself to Mr Lucas House;
sold. but he would not make
abdomen Rf in 24 hours died —

We often cure in Dropsies from
calomel: All Diuretics are Stim
Stal. Succ: Dast: Juniper. Cancres Sal Diuret
Abs: Cantha: Lycopodium calomel.
mercurial were sometimes see
Dr Greenhde tells Cantharis intern
Colch: does not deserve the
encom: given by Dr Stoerk: one
cured and no more. here
are all the Diuretics recapit.
Juice of fresh Weeds: sometimes
succeeds. Juice of Wormwood &
Scurvy Grass: Squills made the
salt of Juniper: did not warm Cap:
Sudorifics. sometimes the Hyp
Serum carried off this way. Woods
& Powers Sweating Powder & Specific
the other White Hellebore
Salivation. was Author mentions it

accident discovered it to me.
A Woman in Hyd Abdon: Dr Than
my order Calomel spit 21 days
Wing in 24 hours was perfectly
Cured. was well 3 years then
returned, another safe Man would
not give Calomel as she died,
gradual increase
Young People proposed would re:
commend Salivat: a young Woman from
Liverpool. Rat Mept well was
3 years a comfy. could not Sali:
vate Spit 7 lb in a day but could
not keep it up. Cortha in a few
days did not game. has fear of Bysent
a. Mus desisted. A young Lady
at Stratford Bath years a comfy
in fine Boats became incomfortable
Family would not consent to Salivate
died in Cottage Rheumatism

Lecture 12th

yesterday of the Nat: Cause & Cure of Dropsy
A Collect: in the of any Humid in any of the Cavities a Dropsy:
Natural: are Hydrocephal: Thorax
Ascites, Anasarca Leucophleg:
as general Dropsy: unnatural.
Hydrops Testis: where the Memb:
vagin: is separated from the body
of t. Ovarie. the Causes, the one
wch lying on a relaxat: of Solids
& attenuat: of the Fluids, 2d Scirr: Disease
State of the Visc: ~~Viscera~~ difficult Cure, Dissect
out t. the Cyst in Dropsie Douglas re-
commended: If the Ovarium could
be cut out might be cur'd:
all from hard Drinking incurable
have had 100 Patients all died
those after Intermittents, Bleeding

Jaundice curable - but when the
Viscera are diseased might as
well lift the Monument Cure
If the Cause Intoxicat: Lacerat:
or stop the Intestines to
Lacerate the Water. Natural
or Artificial Injection
by which we Lacerating the
Floras &c we may do as safely
as in the Abdom: The only certain
Sign is a Swelling of the Su-
perior Extremities which some
times happens the Ridge
a fact well worth Begline. This
may be depended on then Exas
by the Operat: but it is seldom
practised once in a Child
in the Middlesex Hospital

Dyspnœa &c
relieved, but collected again
after Death died. Paracentesis
I differs from many, indeed certain
circumstances very hurtfull. Tumors
attend a certain Cure. In Spurious
Viscera Dropsy, only a Symptom
always hurtfull, always Dire
is scarcely palliative. In the
Hydrops Ovarii always Palli
tive. A Man seldom will bear
tapping above 4 times, one
instance 6 times. Women times
innumerable most of them
Hyd: Ovar: & will stretch so
as to hold 2 3 or 4 Gallons some
times the Ovar: bursts & the
Waters are emptied into the
abdomen. Case in the Med.

Hospital: all contained in the
Operat.
Viscera upon opening, only
Palliative unless you cut out
the Sick. The Woman may
often use this Palliative. Dame
Mary Page. When left the
Waters
Vomits, Purgs, the Viscera
Women become Dropsical by eating
more from hard Drinking than
Men. Attempt will Eat their Victuals
go about their business in Hyd.
Ovar: A Man is happy unless in
Hydrocele. Men see them in
high health. Consequently
Legs often swell a Paw like
appearance & Shining a Prick
in Physic. in Diff. breathing prick

with a Lancet. all the Cells
communicate, & have the Water
accumulate, you see the Swell
ings subside at night, but
in the day drops from Cell to
Cell. when immed: dangers of
Suffocat: open the Cells in
the foot. Surgeons are
used to make deep
long incisions, very injudicious
for stuff shuts up the Wound
& brings on Mortificat: slight
incisions best, about ⅓ of an
Inch in length across. +
Woman cured in Middlesex
Hospital. It is of consequence where
you make the Incision, should
not do it on the bones but
between the tendo

Achillis or below the Gastro-
cnemic Muscles. the first
effectually relieves the Lungs, which
are very liable to be affected.
should always keep Patients
in upright posture after tapping
Case of Mr Rutherford Clin:
Patient gave Powders Powders a
wonderful & he pronounced cured
but died in the night
Miss Chandleys Parlet similar
died suddenly. A Girl in Moor
fields Patient of Mr Lobb very
amazingly swelled. Surgical in-
stitution disembowered 2 Gall's in
a day located bottles in the Ev-
ening in high Spts but died on
the Morning after sleeping
shows marked with diff: breath:

Decd. explains the Cause & have never lost a Patient in that manner since from allowing them to set up. Blisters act on the same Man but are apt to inflame. but in a very great Dyspnoea may occasion a more sudden Discharge of the Water from the Lungs & take off the Spasms Case of a Woman a Guys Hospi. Mr Thos Hospital. leave explained the Author Evidence as to strengthening remedies after the waters have been evacuated by the Means I have mentioned I refer you to what was said under the head of Relaxation &c.

Lecture 43th

Now of the rigid Solids we have
are only the Diseases of Old Age
Solids too relaxed, irritable, then
growing Age stronger & stronger, &
at last too great rigidity unfitness
for motion. hence bodies wear out.
The longest any Animal is is com-
ing to perfection the longest lived,
fowls, compleat. a dog in perfect
in one year. begins to decline at
10 or 15. a horse 4 years, grand
due at 20 some live to 30 or 35th
Man not perfect till 20 live to
90. 100. therefore the sooner
perfect the sooner die & vice versa
Poggy, Horses, Man. all the Diseases
of Old Age from rigidity,

the vascular parts, Cartilage
the Cartilag: bony. hence marked
the Intellect: faculties fail in
consequence of the organic becom-
ing unfit. Aldrens Journey given
all from relaxat: Rickets,
Convulsions &c were resorbed
Old People die after of a rupt
ure of the Heart or Vessels the
Walls of the Heart were thin
late King von to light his own
fire as wood was singed with
fainting &c die away. dec of
a broken heart. His mother fro
by the Cow of old People lived
decisively without Pain
An Old Lady of Queensbury against
ed her Children of from Children

to dine, waited on them to the
Port of the Stairs, did. by proffering
on the breast blood came out
of the mouth after dead. sometimes
also people die of Mortification. bec
giving at the Bowel die proceeds,
from an Official of the Arteries
with fevers & nourishment from
being carried to the Part
the fluids not properly prepared
Hence Rheuma, Asthma. Some
of a delicate make die of old
Age at 25 or 30 Case of a young
Man as high as a Table Bowl
Hunt, which died of old age at
23. If we could make a Man of
So his Solids as pliant as his
of Infancy, would live as long

the only remedy is lying abed
back an Old Woman of 60 at
bed against 25. hence all
old Animals are averse to ex-
ercise. Dog, Cat. & an Old Man
in his Villa with his Pot &
Pipe in his Elbow Chair.
little more can be recommended
Diffusion of Rheum. Humoural
Asth. Catar. Apoplexy. Palsy
Loss of all the faculties. rupt
of the Heart from defect
Valves. nothing destroy the
Body so much as close appli-
cation to Study
Diseases of the fluids
of the Solids have treated
Spontaneous Degeneracy of
the fluids,

N.B. Mr McBride's peculiar Idiosyncrasy with respect to Sparkling Cassis & every other fruit but Apples & Pears & Lady at Bath's mistake in taking Vinegar for Rhenish — Mr McCrae.

Only one Lecture missed

Lecture 16 —

Spontaneous Gluten Mucilaginous cases of Old Age Read

no Mus: attenuant but by its action in the Solids with the Solids to propel the blood onwards, all Expect: & Demulcent vide the Catalogue —

Of Pulvis cort Acaciæ Cinnamomi Cyl. ab extra (the Lodge) Not Pulvis, but Pulvis cort because when drawn soon Putrefies, & from this Source,

a train of the worst of Diseases Jack Horses. Scurvy Dif-
only in not being attended
with fever. most frequent at Sea
but sometimes at Land & shod
oftener meet with it if the Same
circumstances. Cause;
Vide Animal food. well Cured
Juice & for want of an Acid
Cyder which Corrects. Dangerous
will live without. Mau
Great & long continued heat
West Indies. Boerhaaves Dif-
ch: Salts hasten Putrefaction
the body whatever they may do
out of it. by preventing the fer-
mentat: in the body. vide
Signs & Vide. there can be no
Putrid State of Blood. neither

is a relaxat: of Solids, & all the
Symptoms consequent of relax:
Cure. Respect to be paid to the Cause
Vide 5th attack to Dict. a Person
slavered to death dis of Putrescency
of Juices. for want of Ab. Veget:
afford the greatest qty of nd. would
give liquors such as milk Vege
table Sub: Wine Malt liquors
Wort. Bottled Beer. Harvest
Summer fruit. Scurvy
greatly alleviated by the Theo
ry of Animal Putrefaction If
Sailors lived on Veget: would
soon be cured. Signs. "Cor pot &c
Sweat 2 fold. — 1 warm Dry Sweat
Air &c Very diff: from colect.
" called Scurvy at Land. & Sweat
very different one Mercury

the other worse for it

Lecture.

Of Fevers in General

Of Consequence the Nature of the Disease is. only one is the Pulse. many other Symptoms happen in one fever & not in another Heart Pulse: Vomiting Diarrhea. Boerhaave selected all that happen in any fever & only three common to all Mortify. heat Quick Pulse. but Austin Dobell says there are fevers without Shivering, or increased heat but all have a quick Pulse functions impaired. Sickness and quick Pulse a fever: Pulse invariable quick one day & low another

by that we judge whether the
pulse is on or off. If it exceeds 80
in general a fever, but there are
some singular instances, 160 is the
most I have seen. Patients seldom
die under 100, never recover when
above 132. or 140. woman may.
Dr Watson. the quickest pulses
are the worst for the Patient
in Nervous fevers generally rise to
120. or then very dangerous. Nervous
Patients often have quick Pulse
100 but not fever because they
can eat drink sleep & do easily
by the Pulse till an intermitting
fever may warn here the Pulse
does not always perfectly remit
in its quickness. In all the

fevers & quick Pulse. "The Cause,
Exercise will bring on a tem-
porary fever. Spirituous liquors
these will go off if he does
not get Cold." Causes a fol-
"general or particular" prosp-
ration" then all the Causes
as we can reduce all to than only
the rack and invention for Cau
causes. Could the most great
Cause of Radcliffe: a great
Variety of Symp: only since to
confound the Pupil many form of
finding a new Symptom, is nuga-
tory & trifling. An Irritation the
cutis for all the Symptoms, this
causes the motion of the blood to
be increased. but.

tongue dry, appetite lost,
all the functions overturned,
Delirium Subsult: at long run
the fever becomes its own cure
for as the Cerebral Con shang
the ascendant Mysle into pitres
cent Blood, so it changes the
vivifying Stimulus, a well it
is so for many order nothing but
Pulv: Mallis, or Saline Draught
Sydenham left Nature to nature
if this Patient not worse one
day than another concluded
he was killed, but when Nature
provides her Part we weaken
when she is deficient raise her
by correct: Cure

Lecture 18th.

In last Lect. Diag. Cause & Eff. of Fever. Proceed to Prognos. Cure. every fever terminates in death another disease or Cure in another disease as Bubo Plague. 1st Death. Mortal: Febrein Cause deposited on some of the Vital organs. sometime from mere weakness when nature can't keep up the Circula: then Deposited every fever terminates in death there is effect of the Brain or Lungs Staring of the Eyes Stupor Kidneys of the Bed Coffee bad Prognos. Inspected

Letting Sobing Respiract.
difficult. Breathing, Anxiety
Giddiness, Circulat. Nervous Affect.
Symps. lead. especially with
weak Pulse. if on the contrary
Pulse not above 100 & all
the other Sympt: easy, no dan
ger. Patients do not exam.
the Pulse till Galen
cease they do not know
what it indicates, but suppose
it varies accordingly to the
Respirat: & to our Pulse. and
by forming such inducti: as
we do from the Pulse the
Physician is for the most Part
very clear, yet it sometimes

is relieved by an Expector-
is of great importance in fevers
to attend to the state of the
Brain & Lungs. Fevers of Death
a very bad Omen in the be-
ginning of fevers. Case of Mrs
Pepsil. Mr Jacobs Method
and Exception in Nervous Cases
It is quite otherwise, are afraid
of dying for 20 years. Prognosis
always taken from the Brain &
lungs, quick Pulse, want
of Appetite, for how should a
Person be nourished, have will
out nourishment. Many ma-
ny say that stands a very
bad chance, but the skill of a
Physician is shown by effecting
by his reasons —

Lundberg always used to say
the Patients were in Extremis, if he
had been called 1/2 an hour later
he did not recover. is much
the Practice than to make
light of it. but a Man of Sense
might sometimes to make a true
Prognosis, to be able to
give his reasons for it. No Pulse
recoverable. After any thing
I could Die I could mention 100
instances where they have died
& recover. Subsequently
to 120 never recovered. After
when most that they were
merely sitting & talking
any had Phrenic affections
drink as Nourishment he

stands no Chance. want of
rest comes under the head of
affected Brain & is a very
sign. Restlessness is a
symptom of Nervous fevers &
was the case of Mr Hardy &
Mr Thot's & is very bad
Curative intentions. as there
is a Stim: in the habit. the
proceeds either from a gen-
eral or particular cause. the fev.
intention must be to correct
or expell this. from the Effi:
such Phenomena. about. the Effi:
appears that the second
intent must be to moderate
the fever: Sydenham remarks
that the fever after Cures itself
& therefore stood an Hespe=

tors unless the fever was too
high or too low when the attack
commenced as your Cordials.
Vide Sydenham Prop. 34 &c —
Separant: of Autumnal Intermittents
very seldom at first but
Remittents the 5th day. Fevers
all except Nitre & Infections
are Critical days, some may
be cured off before the 5th
day, but if it continues till
then can't before the 8th if
not then not till 14th & if
not then not before the 24th
if it continues till the 21
it will be cured, except in
Putrid fevers where they die

sometimes after the 28th
Autumn: only Cure before
the 5th Day: & Intermission
Fol: 35.

Lecture 19th

Of the Symptoms we before
remarked that there were
3 intentions of Cure.
A Diarrhoea is sometimes a
Dangerous Symptom w.ch it is ne-
cessary to moderate, Singultus is
otherwise an Symptom: intes fesces
should first remove it here are
enumerated fol 36th the most dan-
gerous. &c " " We rarely do any
thing in the Cold fit of a fever only
in Case of extreme weakness

that fevers begin with it but not
seldom attend it with much
danger unless in extream weak-
ness. & if you give Cordials, as a
fit always succeeds you are
to increase it & are in danger
converting it into a Continued
one, so that you should never
give more than a little sp. of Lavend
mp: & Sugar. Sometimes heat
proceeds from Putridity. I once killed
a only Son by bleeding him thro
mistaking a Putrid heat for
Inflamatory. They are attended
with a lessening Stupefying sen
tion. In London more to be guarded
against than in the Country because
more frequent on acct of the Putrid

Exhalations, &c &c &c &c &c &c &c &c
"A Nauseant" or an Emetic should
always be given, and prescribed
one small in the beginning of
a fever. This Dose must be first
& left there should have been
Vomit. Sydenham observed
that if you dont give one when
there is a Nausea in the begin-
ning, a Purging will come on in
the end. If there is not much
nausea the Emetic draught "
"Anxiety" happens sometimes
from Eruption & is relieved
by the breaking out." expedient
"A Diarrhoea" a mild vomit
may be given at any stage
of the fever & is often the only
remedy. Ipecac: Powder bottles

from the Vin: Ipecac: wch is harsh
or Infus: of Ipecac: to be preferred
to the Vinum ℥j Ipec: Aq: ℥ij
after "Lose" Opiates "in Dysentery
is a better way of giving Astring:
than by the Mouth. Case of Mr D
Henry. Mrs Dr Rotheroyd's opinion
that Opiates are the best Astring:
Pulv: e Bol: over all their Effects
to it. an easy gentle Purgative
seems should be attempted at the
same time. vid: from: No 28.
There are different judgments
about stopping or purging, if the
Patient is strong & the fever is high
let it go on but if the Patient is
weak stop it. The Bark Cinch:
wth Tinct: Rhub: most Effectual

Lecture 19th

We are to proceed to enquire into the Cause of the rest of the Eruptt: "Rotsche" some kinds of Erupt: serviable as in the Small Pox Measels & Ulcerous Sore throat where the Erupt: appears about the throat when the feb: Matter is thrown out of the Cause of the Laceration & Pulses the fever but Rotsch: in Putrid fevers are of a Different Sort in the small Pox & in very Critical Erupt the best way is to avoid the febrile Erupt: etc by V.S. & Cordials but

profuse sweatings" they are
chiefly from a relaxed state of
the solids or a dissolution of the
fluids. the Bark is specific
in intermitting fevers. it
sometimes proceeds from a double
intermittent where it is also useful
the Mineral Acids, Alum Vitriol
too many to mention —
"Watchings" many object to
Opiates. Morgan in Practice Mis
advises Methodists, Venesection
he is very fond of Opiates. for
my part I never saw any bad
effects from it. Case in Burhill
Row. Mr Dixon near Lower
Hill had fever Sanguineous

wonderfully weakened. Gr. xv. of
Musick Lectures. Chap. Gr. ℥ss à
it was injected in a hours.
Those who object to Opiates
as from theory & not observat.
whenever a Patient is recover.
I prescribe an Opiate. Mitti
Date ℥ the common Opiate &
is generally call'd a happy
Composition. I used to dispense
it for Vomiting & Diarrhœa. Dr Mead
says in the Mitti ℥ss wch contains
but ℥ss Gr. of Opiate he would
do more than Gr. j. in Malignant
fevers, low fevers or ℥ss with
the Saline Draught is proper
if too low give it with ℥ss
of Confect. Card: Sweat. Cing

keeping the Patient from sleeping
for every 8 hours. Sal Sedatives
which used in England does it
in Germany. will procure sleep
when Opiates fail. Does not seem
ed so well the 2 night as the
first but does again by inter-
mitting a night or two. seems
well suited for Maniacs with
whom Opiates do not agree, as is
certainly better than Opium
or the Saline Draughts
Coma "insult" We generally
stimulate freely Nutritionally
as there is a great connection
between the Stomach & Head but
we usefull "Delirium" or Sub-
sultus are owing to the same

Cause a Cure in the same Manner
only in one the nervous Influence of
is Determined to the Voluntary
Muscles, in Colics the Emeti-
is effected. Jaw Paralysis are
owing to an Inflamatory Cause,
& consequently want bloud
letting. Stimulants such as
Blisters & Sinapisms act by
drawing off the Attention & in-
viting the Nervous influence
from the Part affected: a greater
overcomes the less. Opiates
are the last remedies for
Subsult: Tendinum. & Delirium
where there is too great irrita-
bility & not withstanding
all Delir: frequently indispo

many of Spirits on burst bowel
Opiates. Case of a Girl who
pulled out her Eyes Roman Ca-
tholic or _ was first bled off in
Middlesex Hospital. then 3 x 4
more next day after which
had xx Pts of Laud: wch bored her
to her Stones! but being upbraided
by her Mother relapsed, & was
cured by another Dose of Laud:
it is certainly the best remedy
in all sudden hurries of spts.
In many fevers have known it
of great use in Delirium. Case
in Holy Street near St Thos Hosp.
the Apothecary gave 60 Gts at
a Dose quite relieved. but the

fever continued till the 19
Day when he died. Where
there is a Cause or Stupor no
body would give it, but only
where there is too great irrita-
bility: never to be used where
Inflammations & blisters are proper.
in China you may use Cast
Jacobi & Brouches of Blisters
& Inflammations

Lecture 20th

Have enquired into the general
nature Causes & effects now
of the Partic: Species & we
may treat of the Acute Inf.
& low Nervous fever together
& how opposite
there are from Cauls, in Dat.

ake of the Patient. the partic
ff: between the 2 consists in
Constitut of the Pat for I never
saw a Phlegmatic Girl affected
with Insani: nor a strong ro-
bust with the Nervous, hence
Predispos: Cause of our
Strong Solids & rich blood
heat & tone of Nerves.
sometimes we have a fever off the
Middle nature neither Hy. nor
Nervous, Constitut of a Middle
nature we subject to these,
the Patients were exact in re-
marking Critical Days, Moderate
much neglect it. but I never
take notice of every fever &
that without any Delirium the

any. I estab: rules which
I have always found thus
that the stronger the fever the
sooner it terminates the weaker
the later. Putrid fevers have
no certain duration some I have
seen live after the 28th day
Autumnal frequently carry off
afters by throwing out a sweat
in 24 hours but if it is not
done in that time you can
do it before the 8th day recur
this you excite a sweat was
whether the Morbif: Matter
acquires more determinancy by
remaining. Nervous fevers will
often terminate before the 18th
or 21st day